A BRIEFE DESCRIPTION OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHEREIN

Is particularly described all the Monarchies, Empires and Kingdoms of the same, with their *Academies*.

5° S. 170 Art.

AS ALSO,

Their severall Titles and Scituations thereunto adjoyning.

Written by the Reverend Father in God, *George Abbot*, late Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

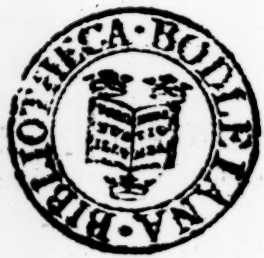
The Fifth Eddition.

LONDON,

Printed for *Margaret Sheares*, at the Blew Bible in *Bedford-Street* in *Coven-Garden*, and *John Playfere* at the White-Beare in the upper Walk in the *New-Exchange*.

1664.

1.6


BIBLIOTHECA · BODLEIANA

A Brieſe Deſcription of the whole World.

THe Globe of the Earth doth either ſhew the Sea or Land. The Sea generall, is called by the name or *Ocean*, which coaſteth all the World, and taketh his name in ſpeciall, either of the place neare which it commeth, as *Oceanus Britanicus*, *Mare Germanicum*, *Sinus Perſicus*, *Mare Atlanticum*, of the Hill *Atlas*, in the Weſt part of *Africke*: or of the finder out, as *Fretum Magellanicum*; or of ſome other accident, as the Red Sea, becauſe the ſand is red, *Mare Mediterraneum*, becauſe it runneth between the lands of *Europe* and *Africke*, *Mare Icarium*, becauſe *Icarus* was drowned there, or the like.

Of the ſeas.

The divers names given to the ſeas, and the reaſon why.

There be ſome few Seas which have no intercourſe with the *Ocean*, as *Mare Mortuum*, neare *Paleſtina*, *Mare Caſpium ſive Hircanum*, not far from *Armenia*: and ſuch a one is ſaid to be in the North part of *America*.

Of the ſtraits or Narrow Seas.

The Straits or Narrow Seas, are noted in the Latine by the name of *Fretum*, as *Fretum Britannicum*. The Engliſh Narrow Seas, *Fretum Herculeum*, the Straights between, *Barbary* and *Spaine*; *Fretum Magellanicum*, *&c.*

Of the Earth.

The Earth is either Iſlands, which are thoſe which are wholly compaſſed by the Sea, as *Britannia*, *Sicilia*, *Corſica*; or the Continent, which is called in the Engliſh, *The firme Land*, in the Latine, *Continens*.

The old known firme Land was contained only in *Aſia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*. *Europe* is divided from *Africa* by the *Mediterranean* Sea; from *Aſia* by the River *Tanais*: whereby appeareth, that the North parts of *Aſia* and *Europe* in old time

time were but little known and diſcovered.

Africa is divided from *Europe* by the *Mediterranean* Sea; from *Aſia* by the River *Nilus*: and ſo *Aſia* by *Tanais* and *Nilus*, is ſevered from *Europe* and *Africke*.

Of Spaine.

TO ſay nothing of *England* and *Ireland*, the moſt Weſterne Country of *Europe*, is *Spaine*, which is bounded on the South with the *Mediterranean*, on the Weſt with the *Atlanticke*, on the North with *Oceanus Cantabricus*, or the *Spaniſh* Seas, on the Eaſt with *France*, from which it is ſevered with certaine Mountaines, called *Montes Pyrenei*, or the *Pyrenay* hils. *How Spain is bounded.*

If we ſhould enquire into the times that were before the comming of the *Carthaginians* and *Romans* into *Spaine*, we ſhall find

nothing but that which is either fabulous, or neare to fables: here it was first called *Iberia*, *ab Ibero flumine*, afterwards *Hiſpania*, *ab Hiſpano*, we may take as a tradition: but their *Gargoris* their *Habis*, their *Geryon* exceed beleefe of any, but thoſe that will take all reports on truſt. It is certain that the *Syrians* planted a Colony there in the Iſle of *Gades*, corruptly now called *Cadiz*, or *Cales*: Theſe troubled by their Neighbours deſired aid of the *Carthaginians*, a flouriſhing neighbour Common-wealth, deſcended of the *Syrians*, as well as themſelves, who ſent firſt to defend the *Gaditanes* againſt their neighbours, afterwards heartned on by their ſucceſſe in their firſt Expedition; theſe *Carthaginians* ſucceſſively ſent thither three Captaines, *Hamilcar*, *Haſdrubal*, and *Hanibal* who for the moſt part ſubdued the Province and held it, till by *Scipio's* and the *Romans* Forces they were diſpoſſeſſed of it: Yet for many

year

The original name of the Country of Spaine.

Carthaginians ſent to defend the Gaditanes.

years after the fortunes of the *Romans* ſtuck as it were in the ſubduing of that Province, ſo that from the time of the ſecond Punick war, untill the time of *Auguſtus*, they had buſineſſe made them in that Country continually, neither could they till then bring it peaceably into the forme of a Province.

Spaine once a Province of the Roman Empire

It continued a Province of the *Roman* Empire untill the time of *Honorius* the Emperour, in whoſe dayes the *Vandals* came into it, conquering and making it theirs; then the *Goths* (the *Vandals* either driven out, or called over into *Africk*) entring erected there a Kingdome, which flouriſhed for many yeares, till by the comming of the *Saracens* and *Moores*, their Kingdome was broken, who ſetling themſelves in *Spaine*, erected it a Kingdome, changed the names of many places and Rivers and gave them new names, ſuch as they retaine to this day, and continued for the ſpace of ſome hundred of

Saracens and Moores erected it a Kingdome.

yeares mighty in that Countrey, till they were first subdued by *Ferdinand*: afterwards, and that now lately utterly expelled by *Philip* the Third.

They were utterly expelled by Philip the Third.

After the comming in of these *Africans* in this Country, there were many Kingdomes, as the Kingdome of *Portugall* toward the West; the Kingdome of *Granado* toward the South; the Kingdom of *Navarre* and *Arragon* toward the East; and the Kingdome of *Castile* in the middle of the Land: but the whole Dominion is now under the King of *Spaine*.

Spaine in former time receive several Kingdomes.

As *Damianus à Goes* doth write in the Treatise intituled, *Hispania*, there were in times past twelve severall Kingdomes in *Spain*, which he nameth thus: *Castellæ antiquæ & novæ, Leonis, Aragoniæ, Portugalliæ, Navarræ, Granatæ, Valentiæ, Toleti, Galitiæ, Algarbiarum, Murtiæ, Corduba*: which is not to be wondred at, since in *England*, a farre lesse Country, there were

were in the time of the *Saxons* seven severall Kingdoms and Monarchies.

In the best Maps of *Spaine*, the Armes of these severall Kingdomes do yet distinctly appeare: where for the Armes of *Leons* is given a Lion, which manifestly argueth, that whereas by some it is called *Regnum Legionis*, that name is false, for it is *Leonis*, surable thereunto: for the Armes of *Castile* is given a Castle, which was the cause that *John of Gaunt*, Son to *Edward* the Third, King of *England*, did quarter with the Armes of *England*, the Castle and the Lion, as having married *Constance* Daughter to *Peter* King of *Castyla*; and at this day the first and chief Coat of the King of *Spain* is a Castle quartered with a Lion, in remembrance of the two Kingdomes of *Castile* and *Leons*.

In *Corduba* (as in times past it was called) standeth *Andaluzia*, neare unto which the Island called properly *Gades*, but since, by depravation

pravation of the word *Cadiz*, and commonly *Cales*, which was lately ſurprized by the *Engliſh*. The Kingdome of *Granada*, which lieth neareſt to the *Mediterranean*, was by the ſpace of ſeven hundred years poſſeſſed by the *Moores* and *Saracens*, who do profeſſe the Religion of *Mahomet*: the reaſon whereof *Rodericus Toletanus* in the third book of his ſtory doth ſhew to be this; that whereas the *Sarazens* after *Mahomets* time, had ſpread themſelves all along *Africke*, even unto the Weſterne part of *Barbary*, a King of *Spaine* called *Rodericus*, employed (in an Embaſſage to them) one *Julian*, a Nobleman of his, who by his wiſe Demeanour, procured much Reputation amongſt the *Moores*; but in the time of his ſervice, the King *Rodericus* defloured the Daughter of the ſaid *Julian*; which the Father took in ſuch indignation, that he procured thoſe *Saracens* to come over into *Spaine*, that ſo he might be revenged on his King;

Granada 700. yeares Poſſeſſed by the Moores Sarazens.

To'e ius Toletanus.

King; but when thoſe barbarous people had once ſet foot in there, they could never be removed, untill the time of *Ferdinando* and *Elizabeth*, King and Queen of *Spaine*, about a hundred years ſince.

The Author before named writeth, that before the comming of thoſe *Moores* into *Spaine*, the *King Rodericus* would needs open a part of a Palace which had been ſhut long before, and had by deſcent from hand to hand been forbidden to be entred by any: yet the King, ſuppoſing there had been great Treaſure therein broke into it, but found nothing there, ſaving in a great Cheſt, the Pictures of Men, who reſembled the proportion, Attire, and Armour of the *Moores*, and a Prophecy joyned therewithall, that at that time, when the Palace ſhould be entred, ſuch a people as was there reſembled, ſhould invade and ſpoyle *Spaine*, which fell out accordingly.

A ſtrange and unexpected propheſie.

The *Spaniards* that now are, be a

a very mixt people, descended of the *Goths*, which in former times possessed that Land, and of those *Sarazens* and *Jewes*, which are the baseſt people of the World.

Portugal added to the Kingdome of Spaine.

The Kingdome of *Portugall* did containe under it *Regnum Algarbiorum*, but both of them are now annexed unto *Castile* by the cunning of the King of *Spaine*, *Philip* he Second, who took the advantage after the death of *Sebastian*, who was slaine in *Barbary*, in the year 1578. Then after him raigned *Henry* who sometimes was Cardinall, and Uncle to *Sebastian*; in whose time, although shew was made that it should be lawfully debared, unto whom the Crown of *Portugal* did belong, yet *Philip* meaning to make sure worke, did not so much respect the right, as by maine force invaded, and since (to the great griefe of the *Portugals*) hath kept it. The chief City of *Portugal* is *Lisbone*, called in Latine *Olysippo*, from whence those Navi-

Lisbone the chiefe City of Portugal

gations

gations were advanced, by which the Portugals discovered so much of their South part of *Africk*, and of the *East-Indies*, possessed by them to this day. The City from whence the *Castilians* do set forth their ships to the *West-Indies* is *Sevill*, called in Latine *Hispalis*. Another great City in *Spain* is *Toledo*, where the Archbishoprick is the richest spirituall dignity of Christendome, the Papacy only excepted.

Sevill.

Toledo.

In the time of *Damianus à Goes*, there were reckoned to be in *Spain* foure Archbishopricks of great worth, three other inferiour, and forty Bishopricks; as also in *Portugal*, three Archbishopricks, and eight Bishopricks. He reckoneth up also in *Spaine* (besides the great Officers of the Crown) 17 *Dukes*, 41. *Marquesses*, 87. *Earles* or *Counts*, and 9. *Viscounts*: as also in *Portugal* (besides the Officers of the Crown) six *Dukes*, four *Marquesses*, nineteen *Earles*, and one *Viscount*. In *Spaine* he saith are seven Universities.

The Magnificent greatness of Spaine and Portugal.

ties. The Country is but dry, and ſo conſequently barren, in compariſon of ſome other places. What commodities it doth yeeld, it may be ſeen in a Treatiſe of *Damianus à Goes*, which he calleth his *Hiſpania*.

Not only this great and large Country heretofore divided into ſo many Kingdomes, is now under one abſolute King, but that King alſo is Lord of many other Territories: as namely, of the Kingdome of *Naples* in *Italy* and the Dutchy of *Millain*, of the Iſles of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Majorque*, *Minorque*, *Eviſa*, in the midland ſea; of the Iſlands of the *Canaries* in the *Atlantique*, beſides divers ſtrong Townes and goodly Havens in *Barbary*, within and without the Straits On the back ſide of *Africk* he commands much on the Frontiery, beſides the Iſlands adjoyning to the maine Land. In the Weſterne *Indies* he hath *Mexico*, *Braſil*, large Territories, with the Iſlands of the South, and the North Sea.

Sea. And *Philip* the second getting *Portugall* as a Dowry to that forct Marriage, got also all the dependances of that Crown in *Africke* the *East-Indies*, and the *Atlantique* Sea, the Towns of *Barbary*, and the *East-Indies*, willingly submitting themselves unto him, but the *Terceras* he won by force at the first and second Expedition: so if we consider the huge tract of ground that is under the *Kings Dominion*, we will say that the Empery of the *King* of *Spaine* is, in that respect, the largest that now is, or ever was in the World.

The Empery of the Kingdome of Spain the greatest in the Christian world.

Of

Of France.

France how bounded.

THe next Country is *France* which is bounded on the west with the *Pyrenay* hils, on the North with the English Seas, on the East with *Germany*, on the South-east with the *Alpe-hils*, on the South-west with the *Mediterranean* Sea.

France one of the most absolute Kingdoms of the world.

The Kingdome of *France* is for one entire thing, one of the most rich and absolute Monarchies of the World, having both on the North and South side the Sea standing very convenient for profit of Navigation, and the Land it selfe being ordinarily very fruitful. The consideration whereof caused *Francis* the first King of *France*, to compare this Kingdome alone to all the Dominions and Seigniories of *Charles* the fifth Emperour; for when the Herauld of the said *Charls*, bidding Defiance to the King *Francis*,

cis, did give his Majeſty the title of *Emperour of Germany*, *King of Caſtaile*, *Arragon*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, *&c.* *Francis* commanded his Herauld to call him ſo often King of *France* as the others had Titles by all his Countries; implying that *France* alone was of as much ſtrength and worth as all the Countries which the other had.

Concerning this Argument, ſee the warlike and politick Diſcourſes of *Monſieur de la Nove*. He who writeth the Commentaries of Religion, and ſtate of *France*, doth ſhew, that when there had been of late in *France*, in the daies of *Francis* the Second, and *Charles* the Ninth, three Civill Wars, which had much ruinated the glory and beauty of that Kingdome, when a little before the great Maſſacre, in the yeare One thouſand five hundred ſeventy two, there had been peace in that Countrey ſcant full two yeares, yet ſo great is the riches and happineſſe of that King

Civill wars in France.

Kingdome, that in that ſhort time, all things were renewed and repaired again, as if there had never been any ſuch deſolation.

Revenue of the Crown of France exceeding great.

The Revenue of the Crowne of *France* is exceeding great, by reaſon of the Taxes and impoſitions, which through the whole Kingdome are laid upon the Subjects: for their Sizes and Toules do exceed all the Impoſts and tributes of all the Princes of Chriſtendome; in as much as there are few things there uſed, but the King hath a commodity iſſuing out of them; and not only for matters of Luxury, as in other ſtates, but from ſuch things as be of neceſſity, as Fleſh, Wood, Salt, *&c.* It is ſuppoſed at this day, that there be in the Kingdome thirty thouſand men, who are under-officers, and make a good part of their living by gathering of the Kings tribute: This is much increaſed no doubt in theſe latter times: but yet of old it was in ſo great meaſure, which cauſed that

that ſpeech of *Maximilian* the Emperour, as *Johannes Eventinus* witneſſeth, *De Bello Turcico*, who ſaid, that the Emperour of *Germany* was *Rex Regum*, meaning that his Princes were ſo great men.

The King of *Spaine* was *Rex Hominum*, becauſe his People would obey their Prince in any reaſonable moderation.

The King of *England* was *Rex diabolorum*, becauſe the ſubjects had there divers times deprived their Kings of their Crowns and Dignity. But the King of *France* was *Rex aſinorum*, in as much as his people did beare very heavy Burthens of Taxes and Impoſitions. In this Kingdome of *France* is one great Miſery to the Subjects, that the places and Officers of Juſtice are ordinarily bought and ſold, the beginning whereof was this: *Lewis* the twelfth, who was called a Father of the Country began to pay the debts of his Predeceſſor, *Charls* the ſeventh, (*which were very great*) and intending

In France the Offices of Juſtice bought and ſold.

ing to recover unto *France* the Dukedome of *Millain*, and minding not to burden his people further than was need, thought it a good course to set at sale all the Offices of the Crown; but with the places of Justice he did not meddle. But his successors after him took occasion also to make great profit of them, witness the Author *contra Machiavel. l.* 1. *c.* 1. By the customes of that Country, the King of *France* hath not that absolute power to muster and presse out Souldiers as in *England*, and some other places of Christendome the Princes have: But the manner is, when the King will set forward any Military Service, he sendeth abroad his Edicts, or causeth in Cities and good Towns, the Drum to be strucken up, and whosoever will voluntarily follow, he is enrolled. Notwithstanding he wanted few Souldiers, because the Noble and Gentlemen of *France* do hold it their duty, and highest honour, both to attend the King unto the

The Custom of France for mustering and pressing Souldiers.

the wars, and to beare their own charges yearely for many months. The perſon of the King of *France* hath in former times been reputed ſo ſacred, that *Guicciardine* ſaith of them, that their people have regarded them in that reſpect of devotion, as if they had been demi-gods. And *Machiavel* in his Queſtions upon *Livie*, ſaith, that they doted ſo much upon their Kings, that they thought every thing did become them which they did, and that nothing could be more diſgracefull, than to give any intimation, that ſuch or ſuch a thing was not well done by their King. But this opinion is much now decayed, the Princes of the bloud are in the next ranke under the King himſelf.

There be many and very rich goodly Cities in *France*, but the chiefeſt of all is *Paris*, called *Lutetia, quaſi Luto ſita*, as ſome have merrily ſpoken: which place is eſpecially honoured, firſt by the preſence of the King, moſt commonly

Paris the chief City France.

monly keeping Court and Residence there. Secondly, by the great store of goodly houses, whereof part belong to Noblemen, and part are houses of Religion. Thirdly, by the University which is incomparably the greatest, most ancient, and best filled of all *France*. Fourthly, in that it is the chiefe Parliament City of that Kingdome, without the Ratification of which Parliament at *Paris*, *Edicts and Proclamations* coming from the King are not held authenticall. Fifthly, by the great Traffique of all kind of Merchandize which is used in that place.

The Parliament Cities in *France*, are places where their Termes are kept, and in severall Provinces are seven, unto which the causes of inferiour Courts within their distinct Provinces, may be brought by appeale; but the Parliament of *Paris* hath that Prerogative, that appeales from all Courts of the Kingdome do lie there. That which we call our Parliament in *Eng-*

England, is amongst them tearmed *Conventus Ordinum*, or the States.

France in ancient time (as *Cæsar* reporteth in the first of his *Commentaries*) was divided into three parts; *Aquitania*, which was towards the West; *Celtica* towards the North and West; and *Belgica* which is towards the North. *Belgium* is sometime called *Gallia inferior*, and sometime *Germania inferior*, but we commonly call it the *Low-Countries*: the Government whereof at this day, is not at all under *France*, but *Gallia Celtica*, and *Aquitania*, are under the *French* King.

The Kingdome of France divided into three parts.

The ancient Inhabitants of this Country, were the *Gaules*, who possessed not only all that we now call *France*, being the greatest part of that the Romans called *Gallia Transalpina*, but also a good part of *Italy*, which they call *Gallia Cisalpina*, a people whose beginnings are unknown: this of them is certaine,

Gaules, the ancient inhabitants of France.

that they were a Nation of valour, for they not only sackt *Rome*, bu also carried their conquering arme into *Greece*, where they sate down and were called by the Name o *Gallogrecians*, or *Galathians*.

Some report also, that they en tred into *Spaine*, and subdued an inhabited that part which was cal led *Lusitania*, now *Portugallia*; bu howsoever their former victorie and greatnesse, they were by *Julius Cæsar* subdued, and made a Provinc of the people of *Rome*, and so con tinued under the Romane Empir till about four hundred yeares af ter Christ, when in the ruine an dismembring of the *Roman Empir* the *French* invaded *Gaule*, and er cted a Monarchy, which hath con tinued to this day in the succession of sixty four Kings, of three seve ral races; *that is to say*, the *Mer vingians*, *Carolovingians*, and *Cap vingians*, about twelve hundre years, and now flourisheth unde *Lewis* the 13. the now raigning K of *France*. Al

Although the French have done many things worthily out of their own Countrey, in the East against the Saracens, although they have for a while held *Sicily*, the Kingdome of *Naples*, and the Dutchy of *Millaine*, yet it hath been observed of them, *that they could never make good their footing beyond the Alpes, or in other forreign Regions*; Howbeit in it self, France is one of the strongest Kingdomes in all Europe at this day.

That which we commonly call the *Low-Countries*, containeth seventeen several Provinces, whereof the most part have several titles and Governours, as the Dukedome of *Brabant*, the Earledome of *Flanders*, &c. Of which the inheritance at several times, did fall on Daughters, who being married unto the Heire of some of the other Provinces, did in the end bring the whole Country into one entire Government, which was commonly called

by the name of the *Dukedome* of *Burgundy*; and yet so, that in the uniting of them together, it was by composition agreed, that the severall Provinces should retaine their severall ancient Laws and Liberties, which is the reason yielded, why some of those Provinces in our age, thinke themselves freed from obe-
Note. dience unto the *King of Spain*, unto whom by inheritance they did descend, because he hath violated their liberties, to the keeping whereof, at the first composition, he was bound. When this whole Country did belong unto the Crown of *France*, the *Dukedome of Burgundy* was bestowed by *Philip de Valois*, K. of *France*, unto *John de Valois*, a younger Son of his, from whom by descent it came at last to *Charles* the *Bold*, otherwise Proud Duke of *Burgundy*, who left one only Daughter, and she was married to *Maximilian* the Emperour, of the house of *Austria*, from whom the inheritance descended unto *Charles* the fifth, Emperour,

rour, who yeelding it over to his Son *Philip* the ſecond, did charge him to intreat that people well; *which he forgetting to do*, under pretence of rooting out the profeſſion of Religion did intangle himſelfe, and all that Countrey with a very long, bloudy, and wearisome warre.

The riches of the ſtates in General.

There is no part of *Europe*, which for the quantity of the ground doth yeeld ſo much riches and commodities, as the *Low-Countries* do, beſides their infinite ſtore of ſhipping, wherein they exceed any Prince of *Chriſtendome*. They were in time paſt accounted a very heavy dull people; and unfit for the Wars, but their continual combating with the *Spaniards*, hath made them now very ingenious, ful of action, and managers of great cauſes appertaining to fights, either by ſea or land. The 17 Provinces are theſe; *Brabãt, Gelderlãd, Artois, Valencois, Luxenburg Flanders, Henault, Lile, Namurce, Holland, Zeland, Tornabũ, Tornacetium,*

The names of the 17 Provinces.

tium, *Mechlin*, *Utrecht*, *and the East and West Freezeland*.

France hath many petty Governments that do border upon it; as the Dukedome of *Savoy*, the State of the *Switzers*, the Dukedome of *Lorraine*, the *Burgundians*, or *Walloons*, against all which, the King is forced to keep his frontier Towns.

There is nothing more famous in this Kingdome then the *Salique* law, whereby it is provided, *that no woman, nor the heire of her (as in her right) shall injoy the Crown of France, but it goeth alwaies to the Heire Male.*

The Author of the *Commentaries* against *Machiavel*, reputeth it a great blessing of GOD, that they have the *Salique* Law in *France*, and that not so much (saith he) because Woman by the infirmity of their Sex, are unfit to govern, for therein many men, who have enjoyed Kingdomes, have been, and are very defective: but because by that means

meanes the Crowne of *France* is never endangered by Marriage of a *forraigner*, to come under the ſubjection of a ſtranger. And this is the opinion of *Philip de Comines*, in the 8 Booke of his *Commentaries*, This Law is very ancient among them, ſo that it cannot certainly be defined when it was Enacted, but by vertue thereof, *Edward* the 3. King of *England*, and his Heires, were cut off from inheriting the Crowne of *France*, whereunto by marriage of a Daughter, he was Heire in generall. And by reaſon of this Law, *Henry* the fourth, late King of *France*, rather injoyed that Dominion, than the Sonne of the Duke of *Lorraigne*, who was neerer of blood by deſcending from the Elder Daughter of King *Henry* the ſecond.

By this Law Ed. the 3. K. of England, was put by the Crown France.

The *Switzers* are a People called in old time, *Helvetii*, who have no Noblemen, or Gentlemen among them, but only the Citizens of their Townes, the yearely Officers

The Switzers Government.

whereof, and their Council, do govern their State.

23 Cities or Cantons in Switzerland.

There are in *Switzerland* 23 Cities or Towns, which they call their *Cantons*; although ſome rather think that name properly doth ſignifie the Rulers of thoſe Towns, and of them ſome do retain to this day the *Romiſh Religion*, *but ſome others have embraced the Goſpel.* The Country where they live, is not very fertile, and being farre from any Seas, they have no vent for their people, but by ſending them forth as hired ſouldiers, which for their pay do fight oftentimes in *Italy* and *France*, and ſometimes in *Germany*.

Geneva.

Neare unto one part of them, ſtandeth *Geneva*, which is challenged by the Duke of *Savoy*, to have heretofore belonged to his Dominion; but they pretend themſelves to be a free City; and by the help of Proteſtant Princes, but eſpecially by ſome of the *Helvetians*, do ſo maintain it.

A rare and excellent Law.

In this place there is a rare Law, that if any *Malefactor* who hath

hath fled out of his own Country, be convinced of any grievous crime he suffereth there, as if he were in his own Country: *Which they are forced to do, because their Cities would be full of all sorts of Runnagates, in as much as they stand on the confines of divers Princes and States.*

Of Germany.

THE next Countrey unto *France*, on the East side, is *Germany*, which is bounded on the West with *France*, and the *Low-Countries*; on the North with *Denmark*, and the *Danish Seas*, on the *East* with *Prussia*, *Polonia*, and *Hungary*; on the South-East, with *Istria* and *Illyricum*; on the South with the *Alpehils*, and with *Italy*. *Germany how bounded.*

The Governour General of this

The Emperor Governor of Germany. Who be the seven Electors.

Country, is called the *Emperour of Germany*, who is chosen by three spiritual Princes; *the Archbishop of Collen, called Colonienſis, the Archbishop of Ments, called Moguntinus, and the Archbishop of Trevers, called Treverenſis*; *and three temporall Princes, the Duke of Saxony, the Marqueſſe of Brandenburgh, and the Count Palatine of Rhene*; which if they cannot agree, as to make a major part in their election, then the King of *Bohemia* hath also a voice, whereof it commeth to be said, that there be seven Princes Electors of the Empire.

His manner of Election.

The manner of the choice of the Emperor, was established by a Decree, which is commonly called *Bulla Aurea*, which was made by *Charles* the 4 *Emperor of Germany*, and King of *Bohemia*, wherein he doth set down all the circumstances of the Election of the *Emperor*, and appointeth the King of *Bohemia* to be *Sacri Imperii Archipincerna*, which is the *Cup-bearer*.

The

The 3 Biſhops of *Colen*, *Ments*, and *Trevers*, to be the *Arch-Chancellours*, of the three ſeveral parts of the Empire; the *Count Palatine* of the *Rhene*, to be *Sacri Imperii*, *Archidapifer*, which ſhould have the ſetting on of the firſt diſh, the Duke of *Saxony* to be *Sacri Imperii Archimariſcallus*, whoſe office is to beare the ſword, and the *Marqueſſe* of *Brandenburgh* to be *Sacri Imperii Archi-Camerarius*, or great *Chamberlaine*; all which Offices they ſupply on the day of the Emperours Coronation.

The Empire went ſometimes by ſucceſſion and ſometimes by election.

It appears by all the Romane Stories, that in times paſt, the Empire went ſometimes by ſucceſſion, as unto the Sons of *Conſtantine* and *Theodoſius*, ſometimes by Election, and that either of the Senate, or of the Souldiers, who oftentimes alſo in mutiny did elect men unworthy, yet ſuch as fitted their purpoſe: But now of late, the Electors do chooſe ſome Prince of Chriſtendome, who hath otherwiſe a Dominion of his own,

own, which may helpe to back out the Empire, and therein of late hath appeared the great cunning of that which we call the house of *Austria*. whose greatest title within this 300 yeares, was to be a mean Count of a mean place, namely the *County of Hasburg*. But since that time, they have so planted and strengthened themselves, *that there have been 7 or 8 Emperours lately of that family*; but the Empire is not tied unto them, *as may appeare by the possibility, which the Duke of* Saxony, *and* Francis *the great King of* France, *had to ascend to that Dignity.*

When *Charls* the fifth was chosen Emperour, one of the meanes whereby the possession hath been continued to that house hath been the electing of some one to be *Rex Romanorum*, whilest another of his Family was Emperour, which *Charls* the fifth effected in his life time for his Brother *Ferdinandus*, who after succeeded him; and that hath

Ferdin Emperor.

hath been the attempt of *Albertus* late *Cardinal*, and now Arch-Duke of *Austria*, that he might be established in the hope of the Empire, during the life of his brother *Rodolphus* the Second, now Emperour and King of *Bohemia*: *Rex Romanorum* is he, who is farre already invested in title to the Empire, *so that upon the death, resignation, or deposition of the then being Emperour, he is immediately to succeed.*

He who is now Emperor of *Germany*, is called *Cæsar*, or *Romani Imperii Imperator*, but very improperly, in as much as the case is farre different from that which was when the *Romane* Empire did flourish; for then the *Territories* thereof were very great, all under the *Regiment* of one man, unless it pleased him to associate to himself some other. But *Theodosius* did divide the Empire into two soveraignties, which were called the East and West Empires, & made *Constantinople* to be the chief seat of *Arcadius*, one of his sons, and *Rome*

Cæsar, or Romani Imperii Imperator.

The Empire divided by Theodosius.

Rome to be the principal City, of *Honorius*, the other; which Weſterne Empire continued in his glory but a while; for the *Gothes* and *Lombards*, and other barbarous People, did both over-run it, and as good as extinguiſh it; in the which caſe it continued to the dayes of *Charles* the Great, who revived it again: but although there was ſome ſhew of Dominion, belonging unto him in *Italy*, yet his principal reſidence was in *France*, and his ſucceſſours after him, removed it into *Germany*; ſo that properly he is now to be called *Imperator Germanorum*. It was a great policy of the Biſhops of *Rome*, that the Emperour was wrought to leave *Italy*, and keep himſelfe in *Germany*; for the Popes did not like to have a ſtrong Neighbour ſo near, who might at his pleaſure chaſtiſe or depoſe them, if he ſaw good.

A great policy in the Biſhops of Rome.

And the cunning of thoſe Popes was ſuch alſo, that they weakned the ſtate of the Emperor exceeding much

much in *Germany*, by giving great exemptions to the Princes thereof, insomuch, that *Munster* rightly complaineth. The Emperor beareth the *Spread Eagle with two heads*, noting the *East and West Empire*; but (saith he) one of the heads is quite pulled off; and so be almost all the feathers, and in the other head, although life remaineth, yet there is little spirit or vigour.

Munsters complaint.

Surius in his *Commentaries* of the year 1530. reporteth, that to the Emperour of *Germany* belongeth three Crownes: The one of Silver, which intendeth the Kingdome of *Germany*: The second of Iron, which is for the Kingdome of *Lombardy*: And the third of Gold, which is for the Sacred *Romane Empire*.

In *Germany* all are at a kind of commandement of the *Emperour*: but most of the Princes otherwise take on them as absolute Governours in their Dominions: so that they have liberty of Religion; they do

Most of the Princes of Germany, take on them as absolute Governours

do make *Lawes*, they do raiſe ſouldiers, they do ſtampe monty with their own pictures, as abſolute Princes? ſo doth the Duke of *Saxony*, the Arch-Biſhop of *Colen*, and the reſt.

How they came by a great ſtrength.

The Princes of *Germany* came to that great ſtrength of theirs, by meanes of a baſe and inferior man, who aſpiring to the Empire (whereof he was unworthy) was content to releaſe unto the Princes, almoſt all kind of their ſervice and duty; ſo that their ſubjection ſince that time, is little more then *titulary*, yielding only very ſmall maintenance to the Empire, *either in tribute, ſouldiers, or otherwiſe:* and albeit ſometimes they refuſe not to come by themſelves, or their Agents to the Diets, and Parliaments, holden by the Emperour, yet that is as much for the ſafeguard of themſelves from the invaſion of the *Turk*, who is not farre from them, as for any other reſpect; and the pay which they allow in ſuch caſes, is rather held by them to be a contribution, than

than any impoſition to be admitted by duty: & yet there is extant a book where the particulars are mentioned, how the Princes and free Cities are bound to maintaine upon their own charge, three thouſand eight hundred forty two horſes, and ſixteen thouſand two hundred foot, for the ſervice of the Emperour, when he ſhall ſee cauſe; but how ſmal a trifle is that, in reſpect of the ſtrength of ſo huge a Country?

The ſtrength of the Princes of Germany.

The Princes themſelves are ſo ſtrong many of them, that they dare encounter with any who oppugn them, inſomuch, that whereas *Charls* the fifth, was doubtleſs the greateſt Emperour that had been from the daies of *Charles* the Great, *yet the Duke of* Saxony *and the Lantſgrave of* Haſſia, *with ſome few Cities which were confederate with them*, did dare to oppoſe themſelves againſt the ſaid *Charles*: and entring the field with him did oftentimes put him to great inconveniences: yea, it is ſup-

ſuppoſed by ſome, that howſoever he had a hand upon theſe two, yet his inability to match the ruſling of ſome of thoſe Princes, was not the leaſt cauſe, why he reſigned the *Empire to his brother Ferdinando.*

The titles of their Nobility.

The manner of *Germany* is, that the Title of Nobility which is in the Father, commonly is imparted to all the Sonnes: ſo that every Sonne of a Duke of *Saxony*, is called Duke of *Saxony*; and every Child of the Count of *Mansfield*, is honored by the name of Count or Counteſſe of *Mansfield*: but in the eldeſt Houſe the chief Livelyhood doth remaine, for keeping upright the dignity of the Family.

Free States and Cities.

There are alſo Free States and Cities, which have the ſame Authority, as *Argentine*, *Franckeford*, and others.

A Note worthy of obſervation.

This is to be noted of the *Germanes*; that they may boaſt this above other more Weſternly Nations of *Europe*, that they are an unmixed

mixed Nation: for whereas the *Lombards* and *Gothes* at ſeverall times, have ſet down in *Italy*, and mixed themſelves with the people thereof, the *Gothes*, *Vandals*, and *Saracens* in *Spaine*, the *Francks* in *Gaule* or *France*, and the *Normanes* alſo; the *Saxons*, *Angles*, *Danes* and *Normanes*, in Great *Britaine*; they have been free from ſuch inundation and mixture; yea, many of the people that have afflicted and inhabited theſe other Nations, have come from thence, ſo that therein *Germany* hath an advantage of theſe other Nations that have been ſubject hereunto.

Of

Of Italy.

Situation of Italy.

ON the South ſide of the *Alpes* and *Germany*, lyeth *Italy*, ſtretching it ſelfe out at length toward the South and Eaſt. It hath on the South ſide, the Iland of *Sicilia*; on the Eaſt that part of the *Mediterranean* which is called *Mare Adriaticum*, or *Mare ſuperum*, which ſevereth *Italy* from *Grecia*: on the Weſt ſide that part of the *Mediterranean*, which is called *Mare Tyrrhenum*, or *Mare Inferum*; and the upper or more Northen part of it neer *Liguria*, *Mare Liguſticum*.

This Country for the figure thereof, is by ſome likened unto a long leaſe of a tree. It hath in the middle of it, which goeth all in length a mighty mountain, named *Mons Apenninus*, which is likened unto the *Spina*, or *Ridge-bone* of the back. Out of this Hill ſpring di-

divers Rivers, which run on both ſides of it, into the *Adriaticke*, and *Tyrrhene*, or *Tuſcane Seas*.

As in other Countries, ſo in *Italy* in times paſt, there were divers ſeverall people, and ſeverall Provinces, like our Shires in England, and ſo there be at this day: but the main diviſion of *Italy*, is properly into four parts, as in our age we doe account it. The firſt *Lombardy*, which lyeth to the North. The ſecond *Tuſcane*, which boundeth toward the *Mediterranean* Sea, which way *Corſica* the Iland lieth. The third is the *Land of the Church*, which is the *Territory* of the Biſhop of *Rome*, and containeth in it that which is called *Romania*. The fourth is *Naples*, and in this diviſion, now is all *Italy* comprehended.

Italy divided into four parts.

The *North* part of this *Italy*, is that, which in ancient time was called *Gallia Togata*, or *Gallia Ciſalpina*, inhabited then by *French* men. It is now called *Longobardia*, or *Lombardia*, wherein ſtand many rich Govern-

Governments, as the Dukedome of *Millain*, of *Mantua*, of *Florence*, & others. It is for the pleasantnesse thereof, in respect of the soile, aire, waters, and great variety of wines, and fruits, likened now by some to Paradice, *or the Garden of God.*

Lombardy the Garden of God.

In this *Italy*, which was heretofore one entire Government, in the flourishing estate of the *Romans*, are now many absolute States and Princedomes, by the great policy of the Bishop of *Rome*, who thought it the best way to make himselfe great, to weaken the Empire. So he hath not only driven the Emperor out of all *Italy* into *Germany*, but hath diminished his Majesty in both by making so many petty Governments, which hold themselves soveraigne Rulers, without relation to any other.

The policy of the Bishop of Rome.

As there are many States in *Italy*, so one of the chiefest are the *Venetians*, called *Respublica Venetorum*, or the *State of Venice*, because they are not governed by any one, but by their Se-

The States of Venice.

Senate and Gentlemen, although whey have a Duke, with thoſe ſtampe their mony is coined, and in whoſe name all their executions of Juſtice are done. But this Duke is every way limited by the State.

This City of *Venice* which joineth to a corner of *Lombardy*, ſtandeth in *Eſtuarium*, or ſhallow of Earth, in the North part of the *Adriaticke* Sea, ſo ſafely, that it is held invincible. There is in it but one ſtreet of firme Land; into the other, the Sea doth flow at every tide. They have been a great and rich State, not only poſſeſſing much in *Italy*, as *Padua* their Univerſity, and other things which ſtill they do, but a great part of *Illyricum*, and many rich Ilands in the *Mediterranean*, as *Candy* called commonly *Creta*, *Cyprus*, *Zazinthus*, and others.

But *Cyprus* was taken from them a little before that fight at ſea, wherein *Don John of Auſtria*, together with the *Venetians*, had ſo renowned a victory againſt the *Turke*, at the fight neer *Lepanto*. The

The Venetians impoverished.

The impoverishing of their State, hath partly been by the incroaching of the *Turk*, but especially by the decaying of that Traffick which they had to *Alexandria* in *Egypt* for their spices, and other riches of *Persia*, *Arabia*, and the East Indies since the course of the *Portugals* to those *Eastern Countries* hath been by Sea, by the backside of *Africa*.

These *Venetians, which in times past were great Warriours*, do now altogether decline enmity or hostility with all other Princes adjoyning, *and therefore by all meanes do take up quarrels, and cease controversies, by wisdome and patience, temporising with the Turke, the King of Spaine, and the Emperour, who are most like to offend them.*

The excellency of their Government.

The manner of their Government and the excellent course which they have in chusing their Duke is written by *Contarenus*, and some others of their Country-men. When they do make any warres, they seldome send forth any General of their own but

but entertaine ſome Prince of *Italy*, who is renowned for the wars.

In *Lombardy* ſtandeth alſo the Dukedome of *Millain*, a moſt rich and pleaſant thing, which ſometime had bin govern'd by a Duke of their own, but of late hath been poſſeſſed by the *Spaniard* & ſometime by the *French*, and is now in the Government & poſſeſſion of the K. of *Spain*.

Tuſcany. Florence.

In *Tuſcany* the Chiefe City, and Commander of all the reſt, is *Florence*, where is ſuppoſed to be the beſt Language of *Italy*, called the *vulgar Italian*, and the moſt circumſpect policy of all the Governments of Chriſtendome, which hath much bin increaſed ſince the time of *Machiavel*, who was Secretary or Recorder to that State. This was in times paſt a free City, but of late by the policy of the Family of the *Medices*, it is brought under the ſubjection of a Duke, which raigneth as an abſolute Prince, and by little and little, hath ſo incroched on his own Citizens and Neighbours round a-

The great Duke of Tuſcany.

bout him, that he hath gotten to be called (and that not unworthily) *Magnus Dux Hetruriæ, or the great Duke of Tuſcany.* A great part of the riſing of the Family of the *Medices*, which are now Dukes of *Florence*, may be aſcribed to the cunning carriage of themſelves; but it hath been much advanced forward by their felicity, in having two *Popes* together of that houſe, which were *Leo the Tenth*, and *Clement the Seventh*, who by all means labored to ſtabliſh the Governments of their Country, upon their Kindred; and it made not the leaſt acceſſe thereunto, that affinity was contracted by them with the Kings of *France*, when *Katherine de Medices Neece to Pope Clement the Seventh*, was married to the younger Sonne of *Francis* the firſt, whoſe Elder brother dying, that younger came to be King of *France*, by the name of *Henry* the 2d. for as in the time of her husband ſhe laid the foundation of her aſpiring, ſo after the death

death of the ſaid husband, when ſhe bare the name of the *Queen Mother*. This *Queen Mother* ſwayed all at her pleaſure in *France*, during the ſucceſſive reigne of her three Sons, *Francis the ſecond*, *Charls the ninth*, *and Henry the third*: in all which time no doubt, ſhe promoted *Florence*, and the *Florentines* to her uttermoſt.

A good part of *Italy* is under the Biſhop of *Rome*, which is commonly called, *The land of the Church*: where the *Pope* is a Prince abſolute, not onely Spiritual as *elſewhere he claimeth*, but alſo Temporall, making Lawes requiring Tribute, raiſing Souldiers, and executing Juſtice as a Monarch.

A great part of Italy under the Biſhop of Rome.

The Biſhops of *Rome* do pretend, that *Conſtantine the Great*, did beſtow upon them the City of *Rome*, together with divers other Cities and Towns, near adjoyning and the Demeans of them all to be as the *Patrimony of Saint Peter*, as many times they do tearme it. But *Lau-*

The manner of the rising of the Popes greatnesse.

rentius Valla, in his set Treatise of this Argument, hath displaied the falshood of that pretence; and in truth, the Greatnes of the Popes hath risen first by *Phocas*, who killing his Master the Emperour of *Rome*, and being favoured by the Bishop of that Sea, and so aspiring himself to the Empire, did in recompence thereof, suffer the Bishop of *Rome* to be proclaimed *Universal Bishop*, and of likelyhood gave unto him somewhat to maintaine his Estate. And afterward King *Pipin* of *France*, and *Charls* the Great his Son, getting (by meanes of the said Bishop) the Kingdome of *France*, and the one of them to the Empire, did bestow good possessions upon the Papacy; and since that time the Popes have had so much wit, as by destruction of the Princes of *Italy*, by encroaching on the favour of others, the great Monarchs of Europe and by their warres and other devices, to keep and encrease that Land of the *Church*, which in our time

time is well inlarged by the policy of *Clement* the 8. late Pope, who hath procured that the Dukedome of *Ferrara*, is, or ſhall be ſhortly added to his Dominion.

The chief reſidence of the Biſhop of *Rome*, is *Rome it ſelf*, which was firſt founded by *Romulus*, and afterwards ſo increaſed by others who ſucceeded him, that it was built upon 7. hils, and hath had oneby raigning in it 7. Kings, and hath been ruled by 7. ſeverall ſorts of Chiefe government: that is, *Kings*, *Conſuls*, *Decem-viri*, *Tribunes of the People*, *Dictators*, *Emperours and Popes*.

They firſt incroached on the neighbours about them in *Italy*, afterwards on all *Italy*, *Sicily*, & ſome of the Ilands, till at length it proved to be the Lady and chiefe Miſtreſs of the world: whoſe incredible wealth and greatneſs in men, treaſure, ſhipping and armor, was ſo huge, that it did even ſink under the weight of it ſelf. Whereupon after divers civill wars, as between *Marius* and *Sylla*,

Pompey and *Cæſar*, with others, it was at length revoked unto one abſolute and Imperiall Government. The Majeſty whereof notwithſtanding, was afterward ſomewhat impaired by the building of *Conſtantinople*, which was erected, or rather inlarged by *Conſtantine the Great*, and called *Nova Roma*. But when the diviſion was made of the Eaſt and Weſt Empire, it received a greater blow, yet the maine overthrow of it was, when the *Gothi* and *Vandals* entred *Italy*, ſacked it, and poſſeſſed it at their own pleaſure; ſo that it was (for a time) almoſt quite forſaken and had no inhabitants, till the Biſhops of *Rome* did make means to gather together ſome to people it again: and ſince thoſe times, a good part of the old building upon the Hils, hath been quite decaied and ruinated, and that *Rome*, which now may be called (in compariſon of the old) *new Rome*, is built on a lower ground, where the place was, which in times paſt

was

was termed *Campus Martius*, very neer unto *Tyber* the River, which too well appeareth by the ſudden inundation of that *Tyber*; deſtroying and ſpoiling, Men, Cattell and Houſes, as very lately to their great loſſe was experimented.

The Biſhops of *Rome*, as ſometimes for their pleaſure or profit, they do withdraw themſelves unto *Bologna*, or ſome other Townes of *Italy*: ſo the time was when they removed their Court unto *Avignon* a City in *France*, ſtanding near the *Mediterranean ſea*, and not far from *Merſiles in Province*, where continuing for the ſpace of ſeventy years, they ſo afflicted the City of *Rome*, for lacke of reſort (which is very great when the Pope is there) that the *Italians* to this day, do remember that time by the name of the Captivity of *Babylon*, which continued (*as appeareth by the Scripture*) for ſeventy years. Who ſo looketh on the deſcription laid down by the Holy Ghoſt in the *Revelation*, ſhall

see that the *Whore of Babylon* there mentioned, can be understood of no place but the City of *Rome*.

In the South part of *Italy*, lyeth the Kingdome of *Naples*, which is a Country very rich, and full of all kind of pleasure, abundant in Nobility; whereof commeth to be said that Proverb, *Naples for Nobility, Rome for Religion, Millain for beauty, Florence for Policy, and Venice for Riches.*

This was heretofore ruled by a King of their owne, till the time of *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, who by deed of gift, did first grant that Kingdom to the Kings of *Arragon* in *Spaine*; and afterwards by will, with a Revocation of the former Grant, did bequeath it to the house of *Anjou* in *France*. Since which time the Kingdome of *Naples* hath sometimes been in the hands of the *Spaniard*, sometimes possessed by the *French*, and is now under the King of *Spaine*: unto this is annexed also the Dukedome of *Calabria*.

This

This Kingdome of *Naples* lieth so neare to some part of *Græcia, which is now in possession of the Turke*, that it may justly be feared, lest at some time or other the said *Turke* should make an invasion thereinto, as indeed he hath offered divers times, and sometimes hath landed men to the great terror of all *Italy*; but for the preventing of that mischief, the King of *Spaine* is inforced to keep a good Fleet of Gallies continually at *Otranto*, where is the neereſt passage from *Italy* into *Greece*. This part of *Italy* was it, which in times past was named *Magna Græcia*, but in later ages it hath been unproperly called one of the *Sicilies*, which was reproved long since by *Aeneas Silvius* in his twelfth Epistle; and yet till of late time, the Kings of *Spaine* have been termed Kings of both the *Sicilies*.

There be moreover in *Italy* many other Princedomes and States, as the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, the Dukedome of *Mantua*, the Dukedome

of *Urbine*, the *Dukedome of Parma and Placentia, the State of Luca, the State of Genua, commonly called the Genowaies, which are governed by their Senate, but have a Duke, as they have at Venice. There be also some others, by which meanes the glory and strength of Italy is decayed.*

Of Denmarke, Sweden, and Norway.

Denmarkes situation.

AS *Italy* lieth on the South side of *Germany*, so *Denmarke* lieth on the North, into the middle of which Land, the sea breaketh in by a place called the *Sound*. The Impost of which passage bringeth great riches, as an ordinary Tribute unto the King of *Denmarke*. This is a Kingdome, and ruled by an absolute Governour.

Sweden.

On the North and East side of *Denmarke*, lieth *Suecia*, commonly called *Sweden* or *Swethen*; which is

is also a Kingdome of it self: Where the King professeth himself to be *Rex Suecorum, Gothorum & Vandalorum*: whereby we may know that the *Gothes* and *Vandals*, which in times past did waste *Italy*, and other Nations of Christendome, did come out of this Countrey.

This whole Countrey which containeth in it, *Norvegia Suezia*, and some part of *Denmarke* is *Peninsula*, being very much compassed about with the Sea: and this is it, which in *Olaus Magnus*, & *Joannes Magnus*, is termed *Archiepiscopus Upsalensis*; as also in some of the more ancient Writers, is called *Scandinavia*: on the North and West side of *Sweden*, lieth *Norvegia*, or *Norway*, which is at this day under the Government of the King of *Denmarke*, although heretofore it hath been a free Kingdome of it self.

Beyond *Norway* toward *Russia* on the Northern sea, lieth *Scrichivia*, beyond that *Biarmia*, then *Happia* or *Hapland*, a poor and cold Coun-

Countrey, neare *Sinus Baticus*: whereof there is little to be spoken but that it is said to be subject to the great *Knez*, or Duke of *Moscovie*. But of these afterwards.

Within the *Sound*, on the East part of the Sea, lieth *Dantzicke*, about which are the Townes of the *Hanstmen, Confederates and Allies unto the King of Denmarke.*

These are very rich Townes by reason of Merchandize, which down the Rivers they receive out of *Polonia*, and transport into other parts of Christendome, through the *Sound* of the King of *Denmarke*. They live a free people keeping amity and entercourse with the Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmarke*, and with the Emperour of *Germany*: but within these late years, *Stephen Bacour*, the King of *Polon*, doth challenge them to be members of his Crown and Dignity, and by warre forced them to capitulate with him.

There is no great thing to be noted in these *Countries, but that from Denmarke,*

Denmark commeth much corn, to the supply of other parts of Christendom, and that from all these Countries, is brought great furniture for warre, or for shipping, as Masts, Cables, Steele, Saddles, Armour, Gunpowder, & the like: And that in the seas adjoyning to these parts, there are fishes of much more monstrous shape than elsewhere are to be found. The *people* of those Countries are by their profession *Lutherans* for Religion.

Riches of Denmarke.

Their Religion.

Of Russia, or Moscovia.

ON the East side of *Sweden*, beginneth the Dominion of the Emperor or *Russia*, although *Russia* or *Moscovia* it self, do lye somewhat more into the East, which is a great and mighty Monarchy, extending it selfe even from *Lapland*, and *Finmarke*, many thousand miles in length, unto the *Caspian sea*: so that it containeth in it a great part of

Russia situate.

of Europe, and much of *Asia* also.

Emperor of Russia.

The Governour there, calleth himselfe *Emperour* of *Russia*, Great Duke of *Moscovia*, with many other Titles of Princedomes and Cities, whose Dominion was very much inlarged by the Emperor not long since dead, whom in *Russia* they call *Ivan Vasiliwich*, in the Latine, *Iohannes Basilides*, who raigning long, and being fortunate in warre, did very much inlarge this mighty Dominion.

This man, as in his younger dayes he was very fortunate, and added very much unto the Glory of his Ancestors, winning something from the *Tartars*, and something from the *Christians* in *Livonia*, and *Lituania*, and other confines of his Countrey: so in his latter age growing more unweldy, and lesse beloved of his Subjects, he proved as unfortunate, whereby it came to passe, that *Stephen Bacour*, King of *Polone*, had a very great hand of him, winning from him large Provinces, which he

he before had conquered. *Gregory the thirteenth Bishop of Rome*, thinking by his intreaty for *peace*, between those two Princes, to have won the whole Russian Monarchy, to the subjection and acknowledgment of the Papacy, sent *Robertus Possevinus*, a Jesuite (*but yet a great States-man*) as his Agent to take up Controversies, *between the Moscovite, and the King of Polone*, who prevailed so farre, as that he drew them to torlerable conditions, for both parties; but when he began to exhort him to the accepting of the Romish Faith, the Emperour being therefore informed by the English Embassadors (who he very much favoured, for his Lady, and Mistresse, Queen *Elizabeths* sake) that the Bishop of *Rome* was a proud Prelate, and would exercise his pretended authority so far, as to make Kings and Princes hold his stirrop, yea to kisse his very feet; he utterly and with much scorne rejected all obedience to him. Whereunto

Possevin. a Iesuit sent by the Pope to the Emperor.

A fine excuse for the Popes pride

unto, when *Possevinus* did reply, that the Princes of Europe indeed in acknowledgement of their subjection to him, as the *Visar of Christ*, & successor of S. *Peter*, did offer him that service, as to kisse his feet, but that the Pope remembring himselfe to be a mortall man, did not take that honor as due unto himself but did use to have on his Pantophle the *Caucifix*, or Picture of Christ, hanging upon the Crosse, and that in truth he would have the *Reverence* done thereunto; the Emperor did grow into an exceeding rage, reputing his pride to be so much the greater, when he would put the *Crucifix* upon his shooe; in as much as the *Russians* do hold, *that so holy a thing as that is highly prophaned, if any resemblance of it be worn above the girdle.*

The Emperours rage against the Pope.

Possevinus in a Treatise written of his Embassage into that Country where he discourseth this whole matter, confesseth that he was much afraid, lest the *Emperor* would have

Possevinus fear of the Emperor.

strucken

ſtrucken him, and beaten out his brains with a ſhrewd ſtaffe which then he had in his hands, and did ordinarily carry with him: & he had the more reaſon ſo to fear, becauſe that Prince was ſuch a Tyrant, that he had not only ſlaine, and with cruel torture put to death very many of his ſubjects, and Nobility before, ſhewing himſelfe more brutiſhly cruel to them, than ever *Nero* and *Caligula* were among the Romanes; but he had with his owne hands, and with the ſame ſtaffe, upon a ſmall occaſion of anger, killed his eldeſt Son, who ſhould have ſucceeded him in his whole Empire.

The people of this Countrey are rude and unlearned, ſo that there is very little or no knowledge amongſt them of any liberall or ingenious Art: yea, their very Prieſts & Monks (whereof they have many) are almoſt unlettered, ſo that they can hardly do any thing more then read their ordinary *Service*: And the

the rest of the People are, by reason of their ignorant Education, dull and uncapable of any high understanding; but very superstitious, having many *Ceremonies*, and *Idolatrous Solemnities*; as the consecrating of their rivers by their Patriarch at one time of the yeare, when they think *themselves* much sanctified by the receiving of those hallowed waters; yea, and they bathe their horses and Cattell in them; and also the burying of most of their people with a paire of shooes on their feet, as supposing that they have a long journey to go, and a letter in their hand to St. *Nicolas, whom they reverence as a speciall* St. and think that he may give them entertainment, for their readier admission into heaven.

Difference between the Greek and Latine Church.

The *Moscovites* generally have received the Christian Faith; but yet so, that rather they do hold of the Greek and the Eastern, then of the Western Romane Church.

The doctrines wherein the Greek Church

Church differs from the Latine, are theſe. Firſt, they hold that the holy Ghoſt proceeds from the Father alone, and not from the Sonne. Secondly that the Biſhop of *Rome* is not the univerſall Biſhop. Thirdly, that there is no purgation. Fourthly, their Prieſts do marry: and fifthly, they do differ in divers of their Ceremonies, as in having 4 Lents in the yeare, whereof they do call one Lent, their great Lent.

At the time of the Councill of *Florence*, there was ſome ſhew made by the Agents of the Greek Church, that they would have joyned in opinion with the Latines: but when they returned home, their Countrey-men would in no ſort aſſent thereunto.

In the Northern parts of the Dominion of the Emperour of *Ruſſia*, which have lately been joyned unto his Territories, as ſpecially *Lapland*, *Biarmia*, and thereabouts, they are people ſo rude and heathenish, that (as *Olaus Magnus* writeth

The people of Lapland very heathenish.

teth of them) looke whatsoever living thing they doe see in the morning at their going out of their doors, yea, if it be a bird, or a worm, or some such other creeping thing, *they do yield a Divine Worship, and Reverence thereunto for all that day, as if it were some inferiour God.* *Damianus à Goes* hath written a pretty *Treatise*, describing the manner of those *Lappians*: The greatest part of the Country of *Russia*, is in the winter so exceeding cold, that both the Rivers are frozen over, the land covered with snow, and such is the sharpnesse of the aire, that if any go abroad bare-faced it causeth their flesh in a short time to rot, which befalleth to the fingers and toes of divers of them: therefore for a great part of winter, they live in stoves and hot-houses, and if they be occasioned to go abroad, they use many furs, *whereof there is great plenty in that Country*, as also wood to make fire; but yet in the summer time, the face of the soyle and the aire

aire is very ſtrangely altered, inſomuch, that the Countrey ſeemeth hot, the birds ſing very merrily, and the *trees*, *graſſe* and *corn*, in a ſhort ſpace do appear ſo chearfully green, and pleaſant, *that it is ſcant to be beleeved, but of them which have ſeen it.*

Their building is moſt of wood, even in the chiefe City of *Moſco*, inſomuch, that the *Tartars* (who lie in the North-eaſt of them) breaking oft into their Countries, even unto the very *Moſco*, do ſet fire on their Cities, which by reaſon of their woodden buildings, are quickly deſtroyed.

The manner of government which of late years hath been uſed in *Ruſſia* is very barbarous, and little leſs than tyrannous: for the Emperour that laſt was, did ſuffer his people to be kept in great ſervility, and permitted the Rulers and chief Officers at their pleaſures, to pil and ranſack the common ſort; but to no other end, but that himſelf might take occaſion when he thought good to call them in

in question for their misdemeanor, and so fill his own coffers with fleecing of them: which was the same course the old Roman Empire did use, calling the Deputies of the Provinces, by the name of Spunges, whose property is to suck up water, but when it is full, then it selfe is crushed, and yi ldeth forth liquor for the behalfe of another.

The passage by sea into this Country.

The passage by Sea into this country, which was wont to be through the Sound, and so afterward by land, was first discovered by the English: who with great danger of the frozen Seas, did first adventure to saile so far North, as to compass *Lapland*, *Finmark Scricfinia* & *Biarmia*, and so passing to the East by *Nova Zembla*, halfe the way almost to *Cathaio*, have entred the River called *Ob*, by which they disperse themselves for Merchandize both by water and land, into the most parts of the dominion of the Emperor of *Russia*.

The first attempt.

The first attempt which was made by the *English*, for the entrance of *Mos-*

Moſcovia, by the North ſeas, was in the daies of King *Edw.* the ſixt, at which time the Merchants of London procuring leave of the King, did ſend forth Sir *Hugh Willoby*, with ſhipping and men, who went ſo far toward the North, that he Coaſted the corner of *Scricfinia* & *Biarmia*, and ſo turned toward the Eaſt: but the wheather proved ſo extream, the ſnowing ſo great, and the freezing of the water ſo vehement, that his ſhip was ſet faſt in the ice; and there he & his people were frozen to death, and the next year ſome other comming from *England*, found both the ſhip, and their bodies in it, and a perfect *Remembrance* in writing of all things which they had done and diſcovered; where amongſt the reſt, mention was made of a land which they had touch'd, which to this day is known by the name of Sir *Hugh Willobies* Land. The Merchants of London did not deſiſt to purſue this diſcovery, but have ſo far prevailed, as that they have reached one halfe of

Sir Hugh Willobies Land.

of the way toward the East part of *Chyna* and *Cathaio*; but the whole passage is not yet opened.

This Empire one of the greatest in the world.

This Empire is at this day one of the greatest dominions in the world, both for compasse of ground, & for multitude of men; saving that it lyeth far North, and so yieldeth not pleasure for good Traffick, with many other of the best situated nations.

Among other things which do argue the magnificence of the Emperour of *Russia*, this one is recorded by many who have travelled into those parts, that when the great Duke is disposed to sit in his magnificence, besides great store of Jewels, and abundance of massie plate, both of Gold and Silver, which is openly shewed in his Hall, there do sit as his Princes, and great Nobles, cloathed in very rich and sumptuous attyre, divers men, ancient for their yeares, very seemly of countenance, and grave, with white long beards, which is a goodly shew, besides the rich state of the

thing

thing. But *Olaus Magnus*, a man well experienced in those Northern parts, doth say (how truely I cannot tell) that the manner of their sitting is a notable fraud and cunning of the *Russian*, in as much as they are not men of any worth, but ordinary Citizens of the gravest, and seemliest countenance, which against such a solemnity, are picked out of *Mosco*, and other places adjoining, and have robes put on them, which are not their own, but taken out of the Emperours Wardrobe.

Of Spruce and Poland.

Prussia how scituated.

IN *Europe*, on the East and North corner of *Germany* lyeth a Countrey called *Prussia*, in Latine most times *Borussia*, in English, *Prusken*, or *Spruce*, of whom little is famous, saving, that they were governed by one, in a kinde of order of Religion, whom they call the Grand-Master: and that they are a meanes to keep the

Moscovite, and the *Turke* from some other parts of Christendome.

This Country is now growne to be a Dukedome, and the Duke thereof doth admit traffick with our English, who going beyond the Hance Townes, do touch upon his country; and amongst other things, doe bring from thence a kinde of leather, which was wont to be used in Jerkins, and called by the name of *Spruce-Leather-Jerkins*.

Spruce Leather.

On the East side of *Germany*, between *Russia* and *Germany*, lyeth *Polonia* or *Poland*, which is a kingdome differing from others in Europe; because the King there is chosen by Election out of some of the Princes neere adjoining, as lately *Henry* the third King of *France*. These Elections oftentimes doe make great factions there, so that in taking parts, they grow often there into Civill warre.

Polands scituation.

The King of *Polonia* is almost continually in warre, either with the *Moscovite*, who lyeth in the East and North-East of him; or with

with the *Turke*, who lieth on the South and South East, and sometimes also with the Princes of *Germany*; whereupon the *Poles* doe commonly desire to chuse warriours to their King.

Their diverse Religions.

In this Country are none but Christians: but so, that liberty of all Religion is permitted, insomuch, that there be Papists, Colledges of *Jesuits*, both *Lutherans* & *Calvinists* in opinion, *Anabaptists*, *Arians*, and divers others

They hate the Iesuites

But of late yeares there hath been made earnest motions in their Parliaments, that their Colledges of *Jesuites* should be dissolved, and they banished out of that Kingdome, as of late they were from *France*. The reason of it is, because that under colour of Religion, they doe secretly deale in State causes, and many times sow seditions, and some of them have given counsell to murther Princes: and whersoever they be, they are the only intelligencers for the Pope: besides that, many of the Papists, but especially

cially their Fryars and orders of Religion) do hate and envye them: firſt, for that they take upon them with ſuch pride to be called Jeſuits, as if none had to do with Jeſus but they, and are more inward with Princes then the reſt are. Secondly, becauſe many of them are more learned then common Monks and Fryars. And thirdly, becauſe they profeſſe more ſtrictly and ſeverely, than others do, the *Capuſhins* only accepted.

Th ir chief City. Cracovia.

This is that Country, which in times paſt was called *Sarmatia*, the chiefe City whereof is named *Cracovia*.

Of Hungaria and Auſtria.

Hungary (ituated.

ON the South-Eaſt ſide of *Germany*, lyeth *Hungaria*, called in the Latine *Pannonia*, which hath been heretofore divided into *Pannonia ſuperior*, & *Pannonia inferior*: it is an abſolute Kingdome, and hath been here

heretofore rich and populous. The Christians that do live there, have among them divers sorts of Religion, as in *Poland.*

This Kingdome hath been a great obstacle against the *Turkes* comming into *Christendome*; but especially in the time of *John Hunniades*, who did mightily with many great victories repulse the *Turks*. Here standeth *Bunda*, which was heretofore a great Fortresse of Christendome: but the glory of this Kingdome is almost utterly decaied, by reason that the *Turk* who partly by policy, & partly by force, doth now possesse the greatest part of it; so that the people are fled from thence, and the Christians which remaine there are in miserable servitude: Notwithstanding some part of *Pannonia inferior* doth yet belong to Christendome. *Bunda.*

The *Turks* for the space of these forty or fifty years last past, have kept continuall garrisons, and many times great Armies in that place of *Hungary*, which yet remaineth

Christned; yea, and sometimes the great *Turks* themselves have come thither in person with huge Hosts, accounting it a matter of their religion, not only to destroy as many Christians as they can, but also to win their land, by the revenues whereof, they may maintain some Religious house, which they think themselves in custome bound to erect: but so, that the maintaining thereof is by the sword, to be wonne out of the hands of some of those whom they hold enemies to them.

Hungary is become the onely Cockpit of the World, where the *Turkes* doe strive to gain, and the Christians at the charge of the Emperor of *Germany* (who entituleth himselfe King of *Hungary*) doe labour to repulse them: and few summers do passe, but that something is either wonne or lost by either party.

Austria. That corner of *Germany* which lieth neerest to *Hungary* or *Pannonia inferior*, is called *Austria*, or *Pannonia*

noui a superior, which is an Arch-Dukedome. From which house (being of late much sprung) come many of the Princes of *Germany*, and of other parts of Europe: so that the Crown Imperiall of *Germany*, hath lately oft befallen to some one of this house.

Vienna.

In this Country standeth *Vienna*, that noble City, which is now the principle Bulwarke of Christendome against the *Turke*: from whence *Soliman* was repelled by *Ferdinandus* King of *Hungary*, in the time of the Emperour *Charles* the fift. It was in this Country, that *Richard* the first, King of England, in his return from the *Holy Land*, was taken prisoner by the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, and so put to a grievous ransome.

Arch Dukes of Austria.

There were lately divers brothers of the Emperour *Rodolphus* the second, which were all called by the name of *Arch-Dukes* of *Austria* according to the manner of the *Germans*, who give the titles of the Fathers nobility to all the children.

The names of them were *Matthias*, *Erneſtus*, & the youngeſt *Albertus*, who for a good ſpace held by diſpenſation from the Pope the Archbiſh oprick of *Toledo* in *Spaine*, although he were no Prieſt, and had then alſo the title of Cardinall of *Auſtria*, and was imploied for Viceroy of *Portugall*, by *Philip* the 2d. King of *Spain*: but after the death of the Duke of *Parma*, he was ſent as Lievtenant general, & Governor of the *Low-Countries* for the K. of *Spaine*, where ſince he hath attained to the marriage of the *Infanta Iſabella Eugenia Clara*, eldeſt daughter to K. *Philip* the ſecond, and laſt King of *Spaine*, and by her hath he the ſtile of Duke of *Burgundy*, although peaceably he cannot enjoy a great part of that Countrey.

Thorow both *Auſtria* and *Hungary*, doth runne the mighty River *Danubius*, as through *Germany* doth runne the *Rheine*: whereon groweth *Vinum Rhenanum*, commonly called *Rheniſh wine*.

The River of Rheine.

Of Greece, Thracia, and the Countries neere adjoining.

ON the South side of *Hungary*, and South-East, lieth a Country of Europe, called in old time *Dacia*, which is large and wide, comprehending in it *Transylvania*, *Walachia*, *Moldavia*, & *Servia*. Of which little is famous, save that the men are warlike, and can hardly bee brought to obedience. They have lately been under the K of *Hungary*. These Countries of *Transylvania*, *Valachia*, and *Moldavia*, have certaine Monarchs of their owne, whom they call by the name of *Vognodi*, which do rule their Countries with indifferent mediocrity, while they have the sway in their own hands, but confining upon the *Turke*, they are many times oppressed and overcome by him, so that often they are his Tributaries: yet by the wildnesse of the country, and uncertaine disposition of the Rulers

Scituation of Dacia Transylvania, Walachia Moldavia, Servia.

and their people, he never hath any hand long over them, but sometimes they maintain warre against him, and have slain down some of his *Bassaes*, comming with a great Army against them; by which occasion it falleth out, that he is glad now and then to enter confederacy with them: so doubtfull a kind of regiment is that, which now adaies is in those Countries.

The River *Danubius* doth divide this *Dacia* from *Mysia*, commonly called *Bulgaria* and *Russia*, which lyeth on the South from *Danubius*, and is severed from *Graecia*, by the Mountaine *Hæmus*.

The mountain Hamus

This Mountain is that, whereof they reported in times past, though but falsly, that who so stood on the top thereof, might see the sea four severall waies, to wit, East, West, North and South: under pretence of trying which conclusion (not *Philip Alexanders* Father, but a latter *Philip* King of *Macedonia*) did go up to that Hill, when in truth his meaning was secretly to meet with

with others there, with whom he might joine himself against the *Romans*, which was shortly the overthrow of that Kingdome. It should seem, that about this mountaine it is very cold, by reason of that jest which *Athenæus* reported *Stratonicus* to have uttered concerning that Hill, when he said, that for eight months in the yeare it was very cold, and for the other foure it was winter.

From *Hæmus* toward the South, lieth *Grecia*, bounded on the West by the *Adriatick* sea, on the East by the *Thracian* sea, and *Mare Ægeum*, on the South by the main *Mediterranean* sea. This contained in old time four speciall parts, *Peloponnesus*, *Achaia*, *Macedonia*, and *Epirus*. *Greece bounded.*

Adjoining whereunto was *Illyricum*, *Peloponnesus*, which is now called *Morea*, in the south part of *Morea.* *Grecia*, being *Peninsula*, or almost an Iland, for that it is joined by a little strait called *Isthmus*, unto the rest of *Græcia*. Herein stood *Sparta*, *Sparta.*

ta, and the ancient ſtate of *Lacedemon*; the lawes thereof were made by *Lycurgus*; by the due obſervation of which, *Tullie* could ſay in his time, that the title of *Sparta* in *Lacedemon*, had continued in the ſame means and behaviour, for the ſpace of 700. yeares.

This *Sparta* was it which ſo often made warre againſt the *Athenians*, and this and *Athens* were called the two edges of *Grecia*.

Corinth. Neare the *Iſthmos*, or *Straits*, ſtood the famous City of *Corinth*, which was in old time called the *Key of Greece*, and whether St. *Paul* wrote two of his Epiſtles.

Aeneus Sylvius in his *Coſmographicall* Treatiſe, *De Europa*, *cap* 21 ſaith, that the ſtraits which divide *Morea* from the reſt of *Grecia*, are in bredth but five miles; and that divers Kings and Princes did go about to dig away the earth, that they might make it to be an Iland. He nameth King *Demetrius*, *Julius Cæſar*, *Caius Caligula*, & *Domitius Nero*; of all whom he doth note, that

that they not onely failed of their purpose: but that they came to violent and unnaturall deaths.

From the *Isthmus*, which is the end of *Peloponnesus* or *Moreah*, beginneth *Achaia*, and spreadeth it self Northwards but a little way, unto the Hill *Othris*, which is the bounds between *Achaia* and *Macedonia*: but East and West much more largely. as Eastward even unto the Iland *Eubœa*. with a great Promontory, and Westward bounding unto *Epirus*. *Achaia.* *Eubœa.*

The inhabitants of this place, were they which properly are called *Achivi*; which word is so oft used by *Virgil*. Here towards the East part stood *Beotia*, and upon the Sea-coast, looking South-ward towards *Moreah*, was *Athens*, which was famous for the lawes of *Solon*, for the warres against *Sparta*, and many other Cities of *Grecia*; and for an University of learned men, which long continued there. *Beotia.* *Athens.*

In this part of *Greece*, stood *Pernassus* and *Helicon*, so much talked *Pernassus & Helicon.*

ked of by Poets, and *Phocis*, and *Thebes*, and briefly all the Cities whereof *Livie* ſpeaking, doth term by the name of *Achai*, or *Urbes Archeorum*.

Epirus. The third Province of *Graecia*, called *Epirus*, lyeth Weſtward from *Achaia*, and extendeth it ſelf for a good ſpace that way; but toward the North and South it is but narrow, lying along the ſea-coaſt, and looking Southward on the Iſlands of *Conegra* and *Cephalonia*. This was the Country wherein *Olympias* wife unto *Philip* of *Macedonia*, and Mother unto *Alexander* the great, was born. This alſo was the Kingdome of that noble *Pyrrhus*, which made ſuch great warres againſt the *Romans*; and in our latter age it was made renowned by the valiant *Scanderberg*, who was ſo great a ſcourge unto the *Turke*, whoſe life is ſo excellently written by *Martinus Parteſius*. From the Eaſt part of *Epirus* Northward, lyeth a Country, which was never noted by any famous name; but as it ſhould ſeem

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was ſometime under *Epirus*, from which it lieth Northward: ſometimes under *Macedonia*, from which it lyeth Weſtward; and ſometimes under *Illyris*, or *Dalmatia*, from which it lyeth Southward; and it may be that there was in old time divers free Cities there. *Illyricum* which confineth upon *Græcia* toward the North and Weſt, near unto the top of the *Adriatick* ſea, and not far from *Venice*, is for a good part of it at this day under the *Venetians*. *Illyricum.*

The fourth and greateſt part of old *Græcia*, was *Macedonia*, which is falſly by the Maps of the *Roman* Empire, placed on the Weſt ſide of *Græcia*; for in truth it lyeth on the Eaſt ſide, looking toward *Aſia* the leſſer, being bounded on the Eaſt ſide by the Sea called *Mare Egeum* on the South ſide by *Achaia*, and the Hill *Othris*, and part of *Epirus*: and on the Weſt ſide, by certaine great mountains: but on the North by the Hill *Hæmus*. *Macedonia.*

This was the Kingdome ſo famous in

in times past for *Philip* and *Alexander* his son, who conquered the whole world, and caused the name of the third Empire to be attributed unto this place. Here stood the hill *Athos*, whereof part was digged down by the army of *Xerxes* the great King of *Persia*, who warred against the *Grecians*. Here was the Hill *Olympus*, the City of *Philipai*, where the *Philippians* dwelt, to whom St. *Paul* wrote. Here was *Amphilonia*, *Amphipolis*, *Edessa*, *Pella*, *Thessalonica* and *Berea*; yea, and the whole Country of *Thessalia*, lay on the South side of this part of *Greece*.

In this Country of *Grecia*, were in ancient times many Kingdomes and States, as at this day there are in *Italy*; as the *Macedonians*, the Kingdome of *Epirus*, the State of *Athens*, the government of *Sparta*, the City of *Thebes*, and very many other places; insomuch that almost every Town had a peculiar government: But now it is all under one Monarchy.

From

From *Grecia* (in old time) did almost all famous things come. These were they that made the war against *Troy*; that resisted *Xerxes* the mighty King of *Persia*, that had the famous Law-makers, as *Solon* in *Athens*, and *Lycurgus* of *Lacedemon*; that took away the Monarchy from the *Persians*, that brought forth the famous Captaines, as *Themistocles*, *Miltiades*, *Alexander*, and many others that were the Authours of civility unto the Western Nations, and to some in the East, as *Asia* the lesse: that gave to *Italy* and to the *Romans*, the first light of learning: because from them arose the first Poets, as *Homer Hesiodus*, *Sophocles*, and divers others. The great Philosophers, *Socrates*, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, and all the Sects of the *Academicks*, *Stoicks*, *Peripatetick*, *Epicureans*, and almost all their Scholars. The great Oratours, *Demosthenes*, and *Aeschines*, and in one word (the Mathematicks excepted, which came rather from the *Chaldeans* and the *Egyptians*) the whole flower

Many famous things from Greece

Famous Laws.

Famous Captaines.

The first Poets.

The great Orators.

flowers of Arts and good Learning. On the North-East part of *Græcia* standeth *Thracia*, which tho' heretofore it hath been distinguished, yet now is accounted as the chiefe part of *Greece*. Here on the edge of the sea-coast very near unto *Asia*, standeth the City called *Bizantium*, but since *Constantinople*, because *Constantine* the Great did new build it, and made it an Imperiall City. This was the chiefe residence of the Emperour of *Græcia*, sometimes called *New Rome*, and the glory of the East; where the generall Council was once assembled; and one of the seas of the *Patriarks*, who was called the *Patriark of Constantinople*. But by the great discord of the Christians, all *Græcia*, and this City are fallen into the hands of the *Turk*, who now maketh it his place of Imperiall abode. It was won in the time of *Constantine* the last Emperor; so that by *Constantine* it obtained his honour, and by *Constantine* it lost it. In this City lyeth resident with the *Turk*, an Ambassadour

Thracia.

Constantinople.

ſadour or Agent for the King of *England*.

The Chriſtians that do now live in *Grecia*, are in miſerable ſervitude unto the *Turke*. They diſagree in many things from the doctrine of the Church of *Rome*.

Of the Sea running between Europe and Aſia.

Northerne parts were not diſcovered in times paſt.

IF there were no other Argument, that the Northern parts of the World were not diſcovered in times paſt, by any that travelled that way, yet this would ſufficiently avouch it, that there was never thought upon any land between *Aſia* and *Europe*, higher than the River *Tanais*; which doth not extend it ſelfe very far into the North, but is ſhort of the uttermoſt bounds that was by the ſpace of foure thouſand miles; but this river which by the *Tartarians* is now called *Don*, where it doth run,

run, it leaveth *Asia* on the Eastside, and *Europe* on the West, but going forward towards the South, it disburtheneth it self into a dead Lake or Fen (for so it seemeth) which is called *Meotis Palus*, spoken of in the second book of *Justine*, and not forgotten by *Ovid de Ponto*: and at this day in the dead of winter, it is usually frozen, that the *Scythians* and *Tartarians* neer adjoining, do both themselves and their cattel, yea, sometimes with sleads after them, passe over, as if it were dry land. On the Southern part of this *Meotis* is a narrow strait of the Sea, which is commonly called by the name of *Bosphorus Cimmerius*, because (as it is thought) sometime Oxen have ventured to swim crosse there from *Asia* to *Europe*, or backward. When the water hath run for a pretty space in so narrow a passage, there beginneth a great and wide Sea, named *Pontus Euxinus*, whether (as *Josephus* reporteth) the whale did carry the Prophet *Jonas*, and there did disburthen himselfe of his carriage.

Meotis Palus Justine Ovid.

Bosphorus Cimmerius.

Pontus Euxinus.

riage, by casting him upon the land. At the mouth of this Sea, is a very great strait, knowne by the name of *Thracius Bosphorus*, where the breadth of this sea is not above one mile, serving *Asia* and *Europe*. On the side of *Europe* standeth *Constantinople*. On the side of *Asia*, the City called *Pera* or *Galata*, which for the neerenesse is by some, reckoned a part of *Constantinople*. When any of the *Turks* Janizaries have committed ought worthy of death, the custome is, to send the same party in the night time over by boat from *Constantinople* to *Pera*, whereby the way he is thrown into the water with a great stone about his neck, and then there is a piece of Ordnance shot off, which is a token of some such execution. The *Turke* is forced to take this course, lest the rest of his Janizaries should mutiny when any of their fellowes is put to death.

Thracius Bosphorus.

A strange custome among the Turks.

By reason of the standing of *Asia* and *Europe* so neare together, and the sea running between them, which

which ſerveth each place with all manner of commodities, it appeareth that *Conſtantinople* is marvellouſly, richly, and conveniently ſeated, and therefore a fit place from whence the *Turke* may offer to atchieve great attemps.

After this ſtraight, the ſea openeth it ſelf more large toward the South, & it is called by the name of *Propontis*. But then it groweth again into another ſtraict, which they write to be in bread about two miles: This is called *Helleſpontus* having on the one ſide *Abidos* in *Aſia*, on the other ſide *Seſtus* on the ſide of Europe. This is that place where *Xerxes* the great King of *Perſia*, did make his bridge over the Sea, ſo much renowned in ancient hiſtory; which was not impoſſible, by reaſon of the narrowneſſe, the foundation of his bridge being reſted on ſhips. Here alſo may appeare the reaſon of the ſtory of *Leander* and *Hero*: which *Leander* is reported for the love of *Hero*, to have often times ſwum over the Sea, till at laſt he

Helleſpontus Xerxes bridge.

he was drowned. From this ſtrait ſouthward, the Sea groweth more wide, and is called afterwards by the name of *Mare Aegeum*, and ſo deſcendeth to the full *Mediterranean*. *Mare Aegeum.*

Of Aſia, and firſt of Tartary.

ON the South ſide of *Aſia*, joyning unto the Dominion of the Emperour of *Ruſſia*, is *Tartary*, in ancient time called *Scythia*, the bounds whereof did then extend themſelves into a good part of Europe; and therefore was called *Scythia Europea*: but the greateſt part of it lyeth in *Aſia*, a mighty large Country, extending it ſelf on the North to the uttermoſt Sea, on the Eaſt to the Dominion of the Great *Cham*, or Prince of *Cathaie*; on the South down to *Mare Caſpium*. The *Tartarians* which now inhabit it, are men of great ſtature, rude of behaviour, no Chri- *Tartary bounded.*

Their Religion.

Christians but Gentiles; neither do they acknowledge *Mahomet*. They have few or no Cities among them, but after the manner of the old *Scythians*, do live in Wilderresses, lying under their Carts, and following their droves of Cattell, by the milke whereof they do nouriſh themſelves. They ſowe no corne at all, becauſe they abide not long in any one place; but taking their direction from the North-pole-ſtarre, they remove from one coaſt of their Countrey, unto another. The Countrey is populous, and the men are great warriours, fighting alwaies on horſe-back with their bow, arrowes, and a ſhort ſword. They have amongſt them infinite ſtore of horſes, whereof they ſell many into the Countries neere adjoining. Their ordinary food in their warres is horſe-fleſh, which they uſe to eat raw, being chafed a little by hanging at their ſaddle.

Their manner of wars

They have great wars with the Countries adjoining, but eſpecially with

with the *Moscovite*, and sometimes with the *Turke*: from hence came *Tamberlain*, who brought 700000. of the *Tartarians* at once into the field, wherein he distressed and took prisoner *Bajazet* the great Turke, whom he afterward forced to feed as a dog under his table.

Tamberlain the Great, a Tartarian.

They have now amongst them many Princes and Governours, as those have one, whom they call the *Crim Tartars*: and those have another, which are the *Tartars* of *Magaia*, and so divers others.

The English have laboured (to their great expences) to finde out the way by the North Seas of *Tartaria*, to go into *Cathay* and *China*; but by reason of the frozen Seas, they have not yet prevailed: although it hath been reported, that the *Flemmings* have discovered that passage: which would be (very likely) to the great benefit of the Northern parts of Christendome; yet that report doth not continue, and therfore it is to be thought, that

the *Flemmings* have not proceeded so farre.

Of Cathaie and China.

Scituation of Cathaie.

NExt beyond *Tartaria*, on the North-East part of *Asia*, lyeth a great Country called *Cathaie*, the bounds whereof extend themselves on the North and East, to the uttermost Seas; and on the South to *China*. The people are not much learned, but more civill then the *Tartars*; and have good and ordinary traffick with the Countries adjoining.

The great Can of Cathaie.

This Country hath in it many Kings, which are tributaries, and do owe obedience unto one, whom they call the great *Cham* or *Can* of *Cathaie*, who is the chief governor of all the Land, and esteemed for multitude of people and largeneſſe of dominion, to be one of the greateſt Princes of the World: but his name is the leſſe famous, for

for that he lyeth ſo far diſtant from the beſt Nations, and the paſſage into this Country is ſo dangerous, either for the perils of the ſea, or for the long ſpace by Land. His chief Imperiall City is called *Cambalu*. On the South ſide of *Cathaie*, and Eaſt part of *Aſia*, next to the Sea, lyeth *China*: and the people thereof, *Oſorius* deſcribeth by the name of *Sina*, and called their Countrey *Synarum Regio*. This is a fruitfull Countrey, and yieldeth as great ſtore of rich commodities, as almoſt any Country in the World. It containeth in it very many ſeverall Kingdomes, which are abſolute Princes in their Seats. The chief City in this Countrey is called *Quinſay*, and is deſcribed to be of incredible greatneſſe, as were wont to be the ancient Cities in the Eaſt, as *Babylon*, *Ninive*, and others.

Cambalu the chiefe City of China.

A very rich Country.

Quinſay the chiefe City.

This Countrey was firſt diſcovered by the late Navigation of the *Portugals* into the Eaſt *Indies*.

The people skilfull in Arts.

The people of *China* are learned almoſt in all Arts, very skilful workmen in curious fine Workes of all ſorts, ſo that no Country yieldeth more precious Merchandiſe then the workmanſhip of them. They are great ſouldiers, very politick and crafty, and in reſpect thereof, contemning the wits of others uſing a Proverbe, *That all other Nations do ſee but with one eye, but they themſelves have two.*

Their Proverbe.

Petrus Maffæus Hiſtoriographer to the King of *Spaine* for the Eaſtern *Indies*, doth report of them, that they have had from very ancient time among them, theſe two things, which we hold to be the miracles of Chriſtendome, and but lately invented: The one is the uſe of Guns for the wars, and the other is Printing; which they uſe not as we do, writing from the left hand unto the right; or as the *Hebrewes* and *Syrians*, from the right hand unto the left: but directly downward, and ſo their lines at the top do begin again.

Two rare wonders invented in China, guns and printing.

Of

Of the East Indies.

ON the South side of *China*, toward the *Molucco* Ilands, and the *Indian Sea*, lyeth the great Country of *India*, extending it self from the South part of the Continent, by the space of many thousand miles westward unto the River *Indus*, which is the greatest River in all the Country, except *Ganges*, one of the greatest Rivers in the World; which lyeth in the East part of the same *Indies*. *The situation of the Indies.*

This is that Country so famous in ancient time, for the great riches thereof, for the multitude of people, for the conquest of *Bacchus* over it: for the passage thither for *Alexander* the Great, throughout all the length of *Asia*; for his adventuring to go into the South *Ocean* with so mighty a Navy, which few or none had ever attempted

before him. And certainly thither it was that *Solomon* did send once in three yeares for his gold and other rich Merchandise: for the Scripture saith, that he sent his fleet from *Ezion-geber*, which stood upon the mouth of the Red Sea, and it was the directest passage which he had unto the Eastern *Indies*; whereas if his purpose had been to send to *Peru*, as some lately have imagined, his course had been thorow the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the Straits of *Gibraltar*.

In India are many Kingdomes

This Countrey had in ancient time, many absolute Kingdomes and Provinces: as in the time of *Alexander*, *Porus*, *Taxiles*, and divers others. In it were many Philosophers, and men of great Learning, whom they called *Gymnosophistæ*, of whom was *Calanus*, who burnt himself before *Alexander*.

Their Cattle very big.

The men of the South part of *India* are black, and therefore are called men of *Inde*. The cattell of all sorts that are bred there, are of incredible bignesse, in respect of other

other Countries, as their Elephants, Apes, Monkies, Emets, and others.

Their Riches

The riches hereof have been very great, with abundance of gold, insomuch that the Promontory, who is now called *Malacha*, was in times past named *Aurea Chersonesus*. The commodity of spice is exceeding great that comes from thence.

The Portugals first discovered the Indies.

The *Portugals* were the first, which by their long Navigations beyond the Equinoctiall, and the farthermost part of *Africke*, have of late yeares discovered these Countries to Christendome: as heretofore to the use of the King of *Portugall*, so now of the King of *Spaine*, who is reputed owner of them.

Four Kingdoms by the Portugals discovered.

The *Portugals* did finde divers Kingdomes at their first arrivall in those parts, as the Kingdome of *Calecut*, the Kingdome of *Cambaia*, the Kingdome of *Cananor*, the Kingdome of *Cochin*, and very many other, with the Kings whereof they first entring League and

Traffick, and having leave given to build Castles for their defence, they have since by policy incroached into their hands a great part of the Countrey, which lieth neer unto the Sea-coast, and are mighty now, for the space of many thousand miles together. The K. of *Spain* hath there a Vice-Roy, whose residence is commonly in the Imperiall City called *Goa*. They do every year send home great store of rich commodities into *Spaine*.

The City of Goa.

The people of the Country when the *Portugals* came first thither, were for the most part *Gentiles*, beleeving in no one God: yea, at this day there are divers of them who do adore the Sunne as their God, and every morning at the rising thereof, do use very superstitious Ceremonies, which our Merchants, who do trade to *Aleppo* do oftentimes see; for divers of these *Indians* do come thither with Merchandize But the *Saracens* who reverence the Prophet *Mahomet* from the Bayes or Gulphes of *Persia*

The Indians Religion.

sia, and *Arabia*, do traffick much thither, so that *Mahomet* was known among them: but in one Town called *Granganor*, they found certain Christians dissenting in many things from the Church of *Rome*, and rather agreeing with the Protestants, which Christians had received (by succession) their Religion from the time of *Thomas* the Apostle; by whom (as it is recorded in the ancient Ecclesiasticall History) part of *India* was converted.

In this Countrey of *India*, are many great and Potent Kings and Kingdomes, which had been altogether unknown and unheard of in our part of the World, but that we were beholding to the *Portugals* for their discovery, and before their Navigation thither, by the back side of *Africk*, to some Relations that we had from the *Venetians*, who traded and travelled thither by land out of *Turkie*. The names of these Kings and Kingdomes are these; The King of *Biarme*, the

Six Kingdomes.

great *Mogol*, the King of *Narsing*, *Pegu*, *Siam*, the forenamed King of *Calecut*, and others.

Of Persia.

THere be divers Countries between *India* and *Persia*, but there are not famous.

Situation of Persia.

Persia is a large Country, which lyeth far West from *India*: it hath on the North, *Assyria* and *Media*, on the West *Syria* and the *Holy Land*, but next unto it *Mesopotamia*: on the South the main Ocean, which entreth in notwithstanding by a Bay called *Sinus Persicus*.

This is that Countrey, which in ancient time was renowned for the great riches, and Empire thereof. These were they that tooke from the *Assyrians* the Monarchy, and did set up in their Countrey the second great Empire, which began under *Cyrus*, and continued unto that

that *Darius*, who was overthrown by *Alexander* the Great. In this Countrey reigned the great Kings, *Cyrus*, *Cambyſes*, *Darius* the Son of *Hiſtaſpes*, the great *Xerxes*, *Artaxerxes*, and many others, which in prophane writings are famous for their wars againſt the *Scythians*, *Egyptians* and *Grecians*, and in the Scripture, for the delivery of the *Jews* from *Babylon* by *Cyrus*, for the building of the 2d. Temple at *Jeruſalem*, and for many things which are mentioned of them in the Prophecy of *Daniel*,

The great and famous Kings of Perſia.

The people of this Nation, although they were in former times very riotous, by reaſon of their great wealth; yet after they had loſt their Monarchy by the *Macedonians*, they have grown great Souldiers: and therefore as they did ever ſtrongly defend themſelves againſt the old *Romans*; ſo in the time of *Conſtantine*, and the other Emperours, they were fearefull Neighbours to the *Romane* Government: and of late Time, they

Perſians great Souldiers.

they have ſtrongly oppoſed themſelves againſt the *Turkes*, ever making their party good with them. And yet notwithſtanding, in the daies of *Amurath* the third, father to *Mahomet* the *Turke* now reigning, the *Turke* had a great hand upon the *Perſians*; going ſo farre with his Army, as that he took the ſtrong City *Taurus* ſtanding within the *Perſians* Dominions, neer unto the *Caſpian* ſea, but this loſſe was to be attributed partly to the great diſſentions which were among the *Perſians* themſelves, and partly to the multitude of the *Turke* his Souldiers, who by freſh ſupply did overthrow the *Perſian*, although he ſlew down many thouſands of them.

Sophy of Perſia.

They fight commonly on horſeback, and are governed as in time paſt by a King, ſo now by an abſolute Ruler, and a mighty Prince, whom they terme the *Shaw* or *Sophy* of *Perſia*. He hath many Countries and ſmall Kings in *Aſſyria* and *Media*

Media, and the Countries adjoining, which are tributaries.

Among other the *Sophies* of *Persia*, about a hundred years since, there was one of great power, called *Ismael* the *Persian*, who procured unto himself great fame by his many and valorous attempts against the *Turk*. *Surius* in his Commentaries, writting upon him, saith that upon some fond conceit, the *Jewes* were strongly of opinion, that he was that *Messias*, whom unto this day they expect; and therefore hoped that he should have been their Deliverer and Advancer: But he addeth in his report that it fell out so clean contrary, that there was no man who more vexed and grieved them, than that *Ismael* did.

Their Religion.

The *Persians* are all at this day *Sarazens* in Religion, beleeving in *Mahomet*: but as Papists and Protestants do differ in opinion, concerning the same Christ, so do the *Turks* and *Persians* about their *Mahomet*: the one pursuing the other, as

as Hereticks, with moſt deadly hatred, inſomuch that there is, in this reſpect, almoſt continual war between the *Turk* and the *Perſians*.

Of Parthia and Media.

Situation of Parthia.

ON the North-Eaſt ſide of *Perſia*, lieth that Countrey which in old time was called *Parthia*, but now named *Arach*; of whom, thoſe great wars of the *Romans* with the *Medians* or *Armenians*, in *Tacitus*, and ancient Hiſtories are true.

This Country aboundeth on *Media* by the Weſt, and it was in ancient time very full of people: whoſe fight as it was very much on horſeback, ſo the manner of them continually was for to give an Onſet, and then to return their waies, even to return again like to the *Wild-Iriſh*, ſo that no man was ſure when he had obtained any victory over them.

Their manner of fight.

Theſe

Great wars of the Perthians against the Romanes.

These were the people that gave the great Overthrow to that rich *Marcus Crassus* of *Rome*, who by reason of his covetousnesse (intending more to his getting of gold, than to the guiding of his Army) was slain himself, and many thousand of the *Romanes*: The *Parthians* with exprobration of his thirst after money, poured molten gold into his mouth after he was dead. Against these, the great *Lucullus* fought many battels; but the *Romanes* were never able to bring them quite to subjection.

On the West side of *Parthia*, (having the *Mare Caspium* on the North, *Armenia* on the West, and *Persia* on the South) lyeth that Country, which in time past was called *Media*, but now *Shirvan* or *Sirvan*; which is at this day governed by many inferiour Kings and Princes, which are tributaries, and do owe subjection to the *Sophi* of *Persia*. So that he is the Soveraign Lord of all *Media*, as our English men have found, who passing

passing through the Dominion of the Emperour of *Russia*, have crossed the *Mare Caspium*, and Merchandized with the Inhabitants of this *Media*.

A famous Nation.

This Nation in former times was very famous; for the *Medes* were they that removed the Empire from the *Assyrians* unto them: which as in themselves it was not great, yet when by *Cyrus* it was joyned to that of the *Persians*, it was very mighty, and was called by the name of the Empire of the *Medes* and *Persians*. Here it was that *Astyages* reigned, the Grandfather of *Cyrus* and *Darius* of the *Medes*.

The chief City of this Kingdome, was called *Ecbatana*, as the chief City of *Persia* was *Babylon*.

It is to be observed of the Kings of *Media*, that in the summer time they did use to retire themselves Northward unto *Ecbatana*, for avoiding of the heat; but in the winter time they came down,

more

more South unto *Susis*, which as it seemeth was a warmer place: but by this meanes they were both taken for Imperiall Cities, and chiefe residences of the King of *Media*; which being known, takes away some confusion in old stories. The like custome was afterward used also by the Kings of *Persia*.

Of Armenia and Assyria.

Situation of Armenia.

ON the West side of the *Mare Caspium*; and of *Media*, lyeth a Countrey called by a generall name, *Armenia*; which by some is distinctly divided into three parts. The North part whereof being but little, is called *Georgia*; the middle part *Turcomania*; the third part, by the proper name of *Armenia*. By which a man may see the reason of difference in divers Writers; Some saying, that the Countrey whence the *Turkes* first came, was *Armenia*,

Divided into three parts.

Armenia, some saying *Turcomania*, and some *Georgia*; the truth being, that out of one or all these Countries they did descend. These *Turks* are supposed to be the issue of them whom *Alexander* the Great did shut up within certain mountaines neer to the *Mare Caspium*.

A memorable Note.

There is this one thing memorable in *Armenia*, that after the great Flood, the Ark of *Noah* did rest it self on the Mountaines of *Armenia*, where (as *Josephus* witnesseth) it is to be seen yet to this day, the hils whereon it resteth, are called by some *Naæ Montes*.

The people of this Nation have retained amongst them the Christian faith, as it is thought from the time of the Apostles; but at this day it is spotted with many absurdities.

Bathing of their children.

Among other Errors which the Church of *Armenia* hath been noted to hold, this is one, that they did bathe their Children; waving them up and down in flames of fire,

fire, and repute that to be a neceſſary circumſtance of Baptiſme: Which errour ariſeth by miſtaking that place of *John* the *Baptiſt*, where he ſaith, *That he that came after him* (meaning Chriſt) *ſhould baptize them with the holy Ghoſt, and with fire.* In which place the word doth not ſignifie materiall fire, but expreſſeth the lively and purging operation of the Spirit, like to the nature of fire.

On the South part of *Armenia*, bending towards the Eaſt, lieth the Country of *Aſſyria*, which is bounded on the Weſt with *Meſopotamia*. This Country was that Land wherein the firſt Monarchy was ſetled, which began under *Ninus* whom the Scripture calleth *Nimrod*, living not long after *Noahs* Flood, and it ended in *Sardanapalus* continuing a thouſand and three hundred yeares. *Aſſyria bounded.*

The King of this Country was *Senacherib*, of whom we read in the book of the Kings; and here reigned *Nebuchadnezzar*, who took *Kings of Aſſyria.*

took *Jerusalem*, and led the Jewes away prisoners unto *Babylon*.

The swift River Tygris. The City Ninive.

In this Countrey, is the swift River *Tygris*, near unto the which was *Paradise*. Upon this River stood the great City *Ninive*, called by prophane Writers, *Ninus*; which was almost of incredible bigneſſe, and exceeding populous, by the nearneſſe of the River, and marvellous fruitfulneſſe of the soil; which, as *Herodotus* writeth, did return their Corn sometime two hundred, and sometimes three hundred fold, and did yield sufficiency for to maintain it. This City for a long time, was the Imperiall Seat of the Monarchy; but being destroied (as God foretold it should be by the *Chaldeans*) the residence of the King was afterwards removed unto *Babylon*, a great City in *Chaldea*, first built by *Semiramis*.

Of

Of Chaldea.

NExt unto *Assyria* lyeth *Chaldea*, having on the East side *Assyria*; on the West, *Syria*, or *Palestina*; on the North, *Armenia*; on the South, the Desart of *Arabia*. *Situation of Chaldea.*

This Countrey is often called by the name of *Mesopotamia*, which name it hath, because it lieth in the middle of two great Rivers, *Tygris* and *Euphrates*. It is called also by the name of *Babylonia*, which word of it self properly taken, doth signifie only that part of the Countrey which standeth about *Babylon*.

The chief City whereof was *Babylon*, whose ruines do remain unto this day. It was a rich and most pleasant City for all kind of Delight; and was in the latter time of that Monarchy, the Imperiall City of the *Assyrians*, where *Nebuchadnezzar*, and other their great Kings did lye. *Babylon the chief City of Chaldea.*

It

It was to this City that the children of *Israel* were carried captives, which thereof was called the Captivity of *Babylon*.

The Kings of *Persia* also did keep their residence here, it was built upon the River *Euphrates*, some part of it standing on the one side, and some part on the other, having for its foundresse, *Semiramis*, the wife of *Ninus*.

The admirable power of God in preserving the people.

Ammianus Marcellinus reporteth one thing of this Countrey, wherein the admirable power of God doth appeare; for he writeth that in these parts are a huge number of Lyons, which were like enough to devour both men and beasts throughout the Countrey: but withall he saith, that by reason of the store of water and mudd thereof, there do breed yearly an innumerable company of Gnats, whose property is to flye unto the eye of the Lyon, as being a bright and orient thing; where byting and stinging the Lyon, he teareth so fiercely with his clawes, that

that he putteth out his own eyes, and by that meanes many are drowned in the Rivers, others ſtarve for want of prey, and many the more eaſily killed by the Inhabitants.

It is ſuppoſed by Divines, that in this *Meſopotamia*, between the River *Tygris* and *Euphrates*, Paradiſe did ſtand. This was the Country wherein *Abraham* the Patriarch was born: unto which the *Romanes* could very hardly extend their Dominion: For they had much to do to get the Government of any thing beyond the River *Euphrates*. From this people it is thought the wiſe men came which brought preſents to Chriſt, by the guiding of the Starre. *Note.*

For as in *India*, and all the Eaſtern parts, ſo eſpecially in this Country, their Noblemen and Prieſts, and very many people, do give themſelves to all Arts of Divination. Here were the great Southſayers, Enchanters, and wiſe men,

Here were the first Astrologians.

men, as they call them. Here were the first Astrologians, which are so described and derided in the Scripture: and against the Inhabitants of *Babylon* and *Chaldea* were the Lawes of the *Romans* made, which are against divining Mathematicians, who in *Tullie de Divinatione*, & *Cornelius Tacitus*, as also in the Lawes of the Emperors, are Ordinarily collected by the name of *Chaldeans*: and indeed from these and from the *Egyptians*, is supposed to have sprung the first knowledge of Astronomy.

It is thought that a great reason whereof these *Chaldeans* were expert in the laudable knowledge of *Astronomy*, was partly because the Countrey is so plain, that being without hils, they might more fully and easily discover the whole face of the Heaven, and partly, because the old Fathers which lived so long not only before, but in some good part also after the flood of *Noah*, did dwell in, or near to these parts, and they by observation of their own

own, did find out and discover many things of the heavenly bodies, which they delivered as from hand to hand to their posterity: But as corruption doth staine the best things, so in proces of time, the true Astronomy was defilled with superstitious Rules of Astrology (which caused the Prophets, *Isaiah* and *Ieremiah*, so bitterly to inveigh against them.) And then, in their fabulosity they would report, that they had in their Records, Observations for five and twenty thousand yeares, which must needs be a very great untruth, unlesse we will qualifie it as some have done, expounding their yeares not of the Revolution of the Sun but of the Moon, whose course is ended in the space of a moneth.

Of Asia the lesse.

ON the North-west side of *Mesopotamia*, lyeth that Countrey which is now called *Natolia*, but in times past, *Asia minor*, having on the North side *Pontus Euxinus*, on the West, the *Hellespont*, and on the South, the maine *Mare Mediterraneum*. In the ancient writings both of the *Grecians*, and of the *Romans*, this is oftentimes called by the single name of *Asia*, because it was best knowne unto them, and they were not so much acquainted with the farther places of *Asia* the Great.

This Countrey in generall, for the fruitfulnesse of the Land, standing in so temperate a Climate, and for the convenience of the Sea every way, and so many good Havens, hath been reputed alwaies a very commodious and pleasure-full Countrey. It is wholly at this day under the *Turke*. The mountain

taine *Taurus* goeth along from the Weſt unto the Eaſt part of it.

The greatneſſe of this Countrey is ſuch, that it hath comprehended many Kingdomes and large Provinces, beſides Cities of great fame. On the South-Eaſt part thereof, neare to *Paleſtina* lyeth *Cilicia*; the chiefe City whereof is *Tarſus*, the Countrey of Saint *Paul*, the place whither *Solomon* ſent for great ſtore of his gold, and proviſion for the Temple, whither *Jonas* alſo fled, when he ſhould have gone to *Niniveh*.

Cilicia.
The City Tarſus.

In the ſtraits of the *Cilicia*, neare to the mountaine *Taurus*, did *Alexander* give a great overthrow in perſon to *Darius*, in the joining of their firſt battell.

Alexanders overthrow of Darius.

This place ſeemes to have been very fortunate for great Fights; in as much as there alſo neare unto the ſtraits, was the battell fought out between *Severus* the Emperour and *Niger*; who being Governour of the *Romanes* of *Syria*, would needs have aſpired to

the Empire, but in a battell which was very hardly fought out, he was overthrown in the ſtraits of *Cilicia*.

In the very corner where *Cilicia* is joined unto the upper part of *Syria*, is a little Bay, which in times paſt was named *Sinus Iſicus*, near unto which *Alexander* built one of his Cities, which he called by his own name. But howſoever in times paſt it was named *Alexandria*, it is now by the *Venetians* and other Chriſtians, called *Alexandretta*; who ſhould ſay, little *Alexandria*, in compariſon of the other. In *Egypt* the *Turkes* do call it *Scandarond*, and it is a petty Haven, where our Merchants do land moſt of their goods, which are afterwards by Camels carried up to *Aleppo*. At this day the City is ſo decayed, that there be onely a few houſes there.

The City of Alexandria

Weſtward from *Cilicia*, lieth the Province called *Pamphylia*: wherein ſtands the City *Seleucia*, built by *Seleuchus*, one of the foure great

Pamphylia. The City of Seleuchus.

great successours of *Alexander* the Great.

On the West of this *Pamphylia*, standeth *Lycia*, and more west from thence confining upon the Ile of *Rhodes*, is *Caria*; one of the Sea-Townes whereof, is *Halicarnassus*, which was the Countrey of *Herodotus*, who is one of the most ancient Historians that is extant of the *Gentiles*, and who dedicated his nine bookes to the honour of the Muses. *Lycia.* *Caria.*

Here also was that *Dionysius* borne, who is called commonly *Dionysius Halicarnassus*, one of the Writers of the Romane Story, for the first three hundred yeares after *Rome* was built.

The whole Countrey of *Caria* is sometimes signified by the name of this *Halicarnassus*, although it was but one City; and thereupon *Artemisia*, who in the dayes of *Xerxes*, came to aid him against the *Gracians*, and behaved her selfe so manfully in a great fight at sea, when *Xerxes* stood by as a coward, is in- *Halicarnassus.*

tituled by the name not of Queen of *Caria*, but of *Halicarnassus*. Also in the daies of *Alexander* the Great, there was another Queen, named *Ada*; who also is honoured by the title of Queen of *Halicarnassus*.

We have thus farre described those Cities of *Asia the lesse*, which do lie from that part that joineth unto *Syria*, along the Sea coast Westward; but being indeed the Southern part of *Asia minor*.

Ionia. Now upwards towards the North, standeth *Ionia*, where those did dwell, who had like to have joined with *Xerxes*, in the great battell at sea, but that *Themistocles* by a policy, did winne them from him, to take part with the *Græcians*. *Diodorus Siculus* writeth, that the *Athenians*, who professed to be of kin to those *Ionians*, were on a time marvellous importunate with them, that they should leave their own Country, and come and dwell with them: which when the *Ionians*, hardly, but yet at length did accept,

cept, the *Athenians* had no place to put them in, and so they returned with great disgrace to them both.

A little within the Land, lying North and East from *Ionium*, was *Lydia*, which sometimes was the Kingdome of *Crœsus*, who was reputed so rich a King; when he was in his prosperity, making best of his happinesse, he was told by *Solon*, that no man could reckon upon felicity so long as he lived, because there might be great mutability of Fortune, which he after ward found true: For he was taken prisoner by *Cyrus*, who was once minded to have put him to death, but hearing him report the advertisement of *Solon* formerly given to him, he was moved to thinke that it might be his own case, and so took pity on him, and spared his life.

Lydia.

Crœsus overthrowne by Cyrus.

These *Lydians* being inhibited afterward by *Cyrus*, to use any Armour, and give themselves to Bathes and Stewes, and other such effeminate things.

Ephesus.

Upon the sea-coast in *Ionia* standeth the City *Ephesus*, which was one of the seven Cities, unto which *John* in his *Revelation* did write his seven Epistles: and Saint *Paul* also directed his Epistle to the *Ephesians*, unto the Church which was in this place.

The Temple of Diana.

This was one of the most renowned Cities of *Asia the lesse*, but the Fame thereof did most arise from the Temple of *Diana*, which was there built, and was reputed for the magnificence thereof, one of the seven wonders of the world. This Temple was said to be two hundred yeares in building, and was burnt seven severall times, whereof the most part was by lightning, and the finall destruction thereof came by a base person, called *Herostratus*; who to purchase himself some fame, did set it on fire.

This was the place of which it is said in the *Acts* of the *Apostles*, that all *Asia*, and the whole World doe worship this *Diana*.

Tully

Tully reporteth, *De natura Deorum*, that *Timæus* being asked the reason, why the Temple of *Diana* was on fire that night when *Alexander* the Great was born, gave that jest thereof, that the mistresse of it was from home; because she being the Goddesse of Midwives, did that night wait upon *Olympias* the Mother of *Alexander* the Great, who was brought to bed in *Macedonia*.

Another of the seven Cities unto which *John* did write, is *Smyrna*, standing also in *Ionia*, upon the Sea coast, but somewhat more North then *Ephesus*; which is the place where *Polycarpus* was Bishop, who sometimes had been Scholler unto *John* the Evangelist, and living till he was of great age, was at last put to death for Christs sake, when before he had been moved by the Governour of the Countrey to deny his Saviour, and to burn Incense to an Idoll: But he answered that fourescore and six yeares he had

City of Smyrna.

Polycarpus, Scholar to St John the Evangelist.

ſerved *Chriſt Jeſus*, and in all that time he had never done him harm: and therefore now in his old age he would not beginne to deny him.

City of Sardis.

The third City unto which the Epiſtle is directed in the *Apocalyps*, is *Sardis*: which ſtandeth within the land in *Lydia*, as is deſcribed by the beſt Writers; and it was a City both of great pleaſure and profit unto the Kings in whoſe Dominion it ſtood: which may be gathered hereby, that when once the *Grecians* had wonne it, *Durius Hiſtaſpis*, or *Xerxes*, who were Kings of *Perſia*, did give charge, that every day at dinner, one ſpeaking aloud, ſhould remember him, that the *Grecians* had taken *Sardis*, which intended, that he never was in quiet till it might bee recovered again.

Four Cities of note.

There ſtood alſo in the In-land, *Philadelphia*, *Thyatira*, *Laodicea*, and moſt of all to the North *Pergamus*: which were the other foure

foure Cities, unto which St *John* the *Evangelist* did direct his Epistle.

Going upward from *Ionium* to the North, there lyeth on the Sea-coast a little Country called *Eolis*: and beyond that, although not upon the Sea, the two Provinces called *Mysia Major*, and *Mysia Minor*; which in times past, were so base and contemptible, that the people thereof were used in speech as a proverb, that if a man would describe one meaner then the meanest, it was said, he was *Mysiorum postremus*.

Eolis.

Mysia major, & Mysia minor.

On the West part of *Mysia major*, did lye the Countrey called *Troas*, wherein stood *Ilium*, and the City of *Troy*, against which as both *Virgil* and *Homer* have written, the *Grecians* did continue their siege for the space of tenne yeares, by reason that *Paris* had stollen away *Helena*, the wife of *Menelaus*, who was King of *Sparta*.

The City of Troy.

Eastward both from *Troas* and *Mysia*

Mysia major, a good space within the land was the Countrey called *Phrygia*, where the Goddesse which was called *Bona Dea*, or *Pessinuntia*, or *Cybele*, the mother of the old gods, had her first abiding, and from thence (as *Herodian* writeth) was brought to *Rome*, as implying that good fortune should follow her thither.

Phrygia.

In this Countrey lived that *Gordius*, who knit the knot called for the intricateneſſe thereof, *Nodus Gordianus*; and when it could not be untied, was cut in sunder by *Alexander* the Great, supposing that it should bee his fortune, for the loosing of it so to be the Conquerour, and King of *Asia*, as by a prophecy of the same *Gordius* had been before spoken.

Gordianus knot.

Yet North-ward from *Phrygia*, lyeth the Countrey of *Bythinia*; which was sometimes a Kingdome, where *Perusias* raigned, that had so much to do with the *Romanes*.

Bythinia.

In

In this Countrey standeth the City *Nicea*, where the first General Councill was held against *Arius* the *Heretick* by *Constantine* the Great, thereof called the *Nicene* Councill. Here standeth also *Chalcedon*, where the fourth Generall Councill was held by the Emperour *Marcianus*, against the Heretick *Nestorius*. *City of Nice.* *Chalcedon.*

From *Bythinia* Eastward, on the North side of *Asia* the lesse, standeth the Countrey of *Paphlagonia*, where was the City built by *Pompey* the Great, called by his name, *Pompeiopolis*. On the South of *Paphlagonia*, toward the Hand of *Asia minor*, did stand the Countrey of *Galatia*, whereunto Saint *Paul* wrote his Epistle to the *Galathians*. And this also was one of those Countries where the *Iewes* were dispersed, unto which Saint *Peter* wrote his first Epistle; as also unto them which were in *Pontus*, *Cappadocia*, and *Bythinia*, from whence Southward lyeth the Province termed *Lycaonia*. And from *Paphlagonia* *Pompeiopolis.* *Galatia.* *Lycaonia.*

from thence, yet more South, bordering upon *Pamphylia*, which touches the *Mediterranean* sea, lyeth *Pisidia*, concerning which Countries we find oftentimes mention made in such stories as do touch *Asia the lesse*.

Pisidia.

From these Sourthern parts, if we returne back againe unto the North and East of *Asia major*, lieth the Kingdome of *Pontus*, confining upon that which is named *Pontus Euxinus*. In this *Pontus* did reigne *Mithridates*, who in his younger daies had travelled over the greatest part of *Asia*, and is reported to have been so skilfull, that he could well speak more then twenty Languages. His hatred was ever great towards the *Romans*, against whom, when he meant first to put his malice in practise, he so combined with the Naturals of those parts, that in one night they slew more than threescore and ten thousand of the *Romans*, carrying their intendment so close, that it was revealed by none till the execution was done.

The Kingdome of Pontus.

Mithridates

Pompey

Pompey the Great was the man who distressed this *Mithridates*, and brought him to that extremity, that he would gladly have poisoned himselfe, but could not; in as much as his stomack had been used so before unto that kind of Treacle (which by reason of his inventing of, unto this day is called *Mithridate*) which is made of a kinde of poyson allaied, that no venome would easily work upon him.

Pompey brough Mithridates to distresse.

Southward from this *Pontus*, standeth the old Kingdome of *Cappadocia*, which in times past was observed to have many men in it, but little money: Whence *Horace* saith, *Mancipiis locuples eget aris Cappadocum Rex.*

Cappadocia.

Eastward from this *Cappadocia*, as also from *Pontus*, is *Armenia minor*, whereof the things memorable are described in the other *Armenia*. And thus much touching *Asia the lesse.*

Armenia minor.

Of

Of Syria, and Paleſtina, or the Holy Land.

Syria bounded.

SOuthward from *Cilicia* and *Aſia the leſſe*, lyeth *Syria*; a part whereof was called *Paleſtina*: having on the Eaſt *Meſopotamia*, on the South *Arabia*, on the weſt, *Tyre* and *Sidon*, and the end of the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Their ancient names.

The people of this *Syria* were in times paſt called the *Aramites*. In their language is the tranſlation of the New Teſtament, called *Syriacke*.

City of Antioch.

In this Countrey ſtanded *Antioch*, which was ſometimes one of the ancient Patriarks See, and is a City of reckoning unto this day.

Aleppo.

Here alſo ſtandeth now the City of *Aleppo*, which is a famous Mart Towne for the Merchandizing of the *Perſians*, and others of the Eaſt, and for the *Turks*, and ſuch Countries as be adjoining. Here ſtandeth alſo *Tripolis*.

Tripolis.

The

The South part of *Syria*, lying downe toward *Egypt* and *Arabia*, was the place where the Children of *Israel* did dwell, being a Country of small quantity, not 200 Italian miles in length: it was so fruitfull flowing with Milke and Honey, (as the Scripture calleth it) that it did maintaine above thirty Kings and their people, before the comming of the children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, and was sufficient afterwards to relieve the incredible number of the twelve Tribes of *Israel*. *Thirty Kings.*

It is noted of this Countrey, that whereas by the goodnesse of the Climate wherein it stood, and the fertility of the soyle (but especially by the blessing of God) it was the most fruitful Land that was in the World: Now our Travellers by experience do finde the Countrey, in respect of the fruitfulnesse, to be changed, God cursing the Land together with the *Iewes*, the Inhabitants of it. It is observed also for all the Eastern *Note.*

Easterne parts, that they are not so fertile as they have been in former Ages, the Earth (as it were) growing old, which is an Argument of the Dessolution to come by the day of Judgement.

The River Iordan.

Through this Countrey doth run the River *Iordan*, which hath heretofore been famous for the fruitfulnesse of the trees standing thereupon, and for the mildnesse of the Aire, so that (as *Iosephus* writeth) when snow hath been in other places of the Land, about the River it hath been so calme, that men did go in single thin linnen garments.

Asphaltites

In this Countrey standeth the Lake, called *Lacus Asphaltites*, because of a kinde of slime called *Bitumen*, or *Asphaltum*, which daily it doth cast up, being of force to joine stones exceeding fast in building: And into this Lake doth the River *Iordan* runne.

Mare mortuum.

This Lake is it which is called *Mare Mortuum*, a Sea because it

it is ſalt; and *Mortuum*, or *Dead*, for that no living thing is therein. The water thereof is ſo thicke, that few things will ſinke therein, in ſo much, that *Joſephus* ſaith, that an Oxe having all his legges bound will not ſinke into that water.

The nature of this Lake (as it was ſuppoſed) was turned into this quality, when God did deſtroy *Sodome* and *Gomorrah*, and the Cities adjoining, with fire and brimſtone from Heaven: for *Sodome* and the other Cities did ſtand near unto *Jordan*, and to this *Mare Mortuum*: for the deſtruction of whom, all that Coaſt to this day is a witneſſe, the Earth ſmelling of brimſtone, being deſolate, and yielding no fruit ſaving apples, which grow, with a faire ſhew to the eye, like other fruit; but as ſoon as they are touched, do turn preſently to ſoot, or aſhes, as beſides *Joſephus*, *Solinus* doth witneſſe in his 48 Chapter.

The

Twelve Tribes of Israel.

The Land of *Palestina* had for its Inhabitants, all the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*, which were under one Kingdome, till the time *Rehoboam* the Sonne of *Solomon*; But then were they divided into two Kingdomes, ten Tribes being called *Israel*, and two *Iudah*, whose chiefe City was called *Ierusalem*.

Ierusalem.

Twelve Tribes divided.

The ten Tribes after much Idolatry, were carried prisoners unto *Assyria*, and the Kingdome dissolved, other people being placed in their roome in *Samaria*, and the Country adjoining.

The Iews.

The other two Tribes were properly called the *Iewes*, and their Land *Iudea*; which continued long after in *Ierusalem*, and thereabout, till the Captivity of *Babylon*, where they lived for seventy yeares. They were afterward restored, but lived without glory, till the comming of Christ: But since that time for a curse upon them and their children, for putting Christ to death they are scat-

ſcattered upon the face of the earth, as Runnagates, without certaine Country, King, Prieſt, or Prophet.

In their chiefe City *Ieruſalem*, was the Temple of God, firſt moſt gloriouſly built by *Solomon*; and afterward deſtroied by *Nebuchadnezzar*. By the commandement of *Cyrus* King of *Perſia*, was a ſecond Temple built, much more baſe than the former. For beſides the poverty, and ſmalneſſe of it, there wanted five things which were in the former, as the Jewes write. Firſt, the Arke of the Covenant: Secondly, the pot of Manna: Thirdly, the Rod of *Aaron*: Fourthly, the two Tables of the Law, written by the finger of God: And fifthly, the fire of the Sacrifice, which came down from Heaven. *Herod* the Great, an *Edomite* ſtranger, having gotten the Kingdome, contrary to the Law of *Moſes*, and knowing the people to be offended therewithall, to procure their favour, he built a third Temple,

Ieruſalem deſtroied.

Note.

Jeruſalem twice deſtroied. 1 By Nebuchadnezzar. 2. By Veſpaſian.

Temple, wherein our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt and his Apoſtles did teach.

The City of *Jeruſalem* was twice taken, and utterly laid deſolate; firſt by *Nebuchadnezzar* at the Captivity of *Babylon*: and ſecondly, after the death of Chriſt, by *Veſpaſian* the *Roman* (who firſt began the Warres) and by his ſonne *Titus*, who was afterward Emperour of *Rome*, who brought ſuch horrible deſolation on that City, and the people thereof, by fire, ſword and famine, that the like hath not been read in any Hiſtory. He did afterwards put thouſands of them (on one ſome day) to be devoured of the Beaſts, which was a cruel cuſtome of the *Romans* Magnificence.

Although Numbers and Times be not ſuperſtitiouſly to be obſerved (as many fooliſh imagine) yet it is a matter in this place, not unworthy the noting, which *Joſephus* reporteth in his ſeventh booke and tenth Chapter, *de bello Judaico*, that

that the very ſame day whereon the Temple was ſet on fire by the *Babylonians*, was the day whereon the ſecond Temple was ſet on fire by the *Romanes*, and that was upon the tenth day of *Auguſt*.

After this deſtruction, the Land of *Iudea*, and the ruines of *Jeruſalem*. were poſſeſſed by ſome of the people adjoining, till that about ſix hundred yeares ſince, the *Saracens* did invade it: for expelling of whom from thence, divers French men and other Chriſtians, under the leading of *Godfrey* of *Bullen*, did aſſemble themſelves, thinking it a great ſhame, that the *Holy Land* (as they called it) the City of *Jeruſalem*, and the place of the Sepulchre of Chriſt, ſhould be in the hands of Infidels.

This *Godfrey* ruled in *Jeruſalem* by the name of a Duke: but his ſucceſſours after him, for the ſpace of 87. yeares, called themſelves Kings of *Jeruſalem*: About which time, *Saladine* (who called himſelf King of *Egypt* and *Aſia the leſſe*) did winne

winne it from the Christians. For the recovery whereof, *Richard* the first, King of England, together with the French King, and the King of *Sicilia*, did go in person with their Armies, to *Ierusalem*; but although they wonne many things from the Infidels, yet the end was, that the *Saracens* did retaine the *HOLY LAND*.

Roger Hoveden, in the Life of *Henry* the second King of England, doth give this memorable note, that at that time when the City of *Ierusalem* and *Antioch*, were taken out of the hands of the *Pagans*, by the meanes of *Godfrey* of *Bullen*, and others of his Company, the Pope of *Rome* that then was, was called *Urbanus*; the Patriach of *Ierusalem*, *Heraclius*; and the *Roman* Emperour *Fredericke*; and at the same time when the said *Ierusalem* was recovered again by *Saladine*, the Popes name was *Urbanus*; the Patriarke *Ierusalem*, *Heraclius*, and the *Roman* Emperour *Fredericke*.

The

The whole Countrey and City of *Jeruſalem*, are now in the dominion of the *Turke*, who notwithſtanding for a great tribute doth ſuffer many Chriſtians to abide there. *Jeruſalem in the Turks dominion.*

There are now therefore two or more Monaſteries and Religious houſes, where Fryars do abide, and make a good commodity of ſhewing the Sepulchre of Chriſt, and other Monuments, unto ſuch Chriſtian Pilgrims as do uſe ſuperſtitiouſly to go in pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*.

The King of *Spaine* was wont to call himſelfe King of *Jeruſalem*.

Of Arabia.

NExt unto the *Holy Land*, lieth the great Country of *Arabia*, having on the North part, *Paleſtina*, and *Meſopotamia*; on the East ſide the Gulph of *Perſia*; on the South, *Arabia bounded.*

the maine Ocean of *India*, or *Ethiopia*: on the West *Egypt*, and the great Bay, called *Sinus Arabicus*, or the Red Sea.

Arabia divided into three parts.

This Countrey is divided into three parts: North part whereof is called *Arabia Deserta*, the South part, which is the greatest is named *Arabia Fœlix*: and the middle betweene both, that (which for the abundance of Rocks and stones) is called *Arabia Petrea*, or *Petrosa*.

Of the Desart of Arabia.

The Desart of *Arabia*, is that place in the which God after the deliverance of the *Israelites* from *Egypt*, by passing thorow the Red Sea, did keep his people under *Moses*, for forty yeares, because of their rebellion; feeding them in the mean time with Manna from Heaven; and sometimes with water miraculously drawn out of dry Rocks: for the Country hath very little water, almost no trees, and is utterly unfit for tillage or corne.

There are no Towns nor inhabitants

bitants of this Desart: in *Arabia Petrosa* are some, but not many.

Arabia Fœlix, for fruitfulness of ground, and convenience standing every way toward the Sea, is one of the best Countries of the world: and the principall cause why it is called *Fœlix*, is, for that it yieldeth many things in abundance, which in other parts of the world are not to be had; as Frankincense especially, the most precious Balmes, Myrrhe, and many other both Fruits and Spices, and yieldeth withall, store of some precious stones.

When *Alexander* the great was young, after the manner of the *Macedonians*, he was to put Incense upon an Altar; pouring on great store of Frankincense one of the Nobility of his Countrey told him, that he was too prodigall of that sweet perfume; and that he should make spare, untill he had conquered the Land wherein the Frankincense did grow. But when *Alexander* after-

ward had taken *Arabia*, and had poſſeſſion thereof, he ſent a ſhip load of Frankincenſe to the Noble man, and bad him ſerve the gods plentifully, and not offer Incenſe miſerably.

Mahomet born in Arabia.

This is that countrey wherein *Mahomet* was borne, who being of mean parentage, was brought up in his youth in the trade of Merchandiſe; but afterward joyning himſelf with thieves and robbers, his life was to rob ſuch Merchants as paſſed thorow *Arabia*; and to this purpoſe having gotten together many of his own Countrey-men, he had afterward a whole legion or more of the *Roman* Souldiers, who being offended with *Heraclius* the *Roman* Emperour, for want of their pay, joined themſelves to him; ſo that at length he had a great Army, wherewith he ſpoiled the Countries adjoining: And this was about the yeare of Chriſt 600.

To maintaine his credit and authority with his own men, he fai-

ned

ned that he had conference with the Holy Ghoſt, at ſuch times as he was troubled with the falling ſickneſſe: and accordingly he ordained a new religion, conſiſting partly of *Jewiſh* Ceremonies, and partly of *Chriſtian* Doctrine, and ſome other things of his own invention, that he might inveigle both Jewes and Chriſtians, and yet by his own fancy diſtinguiſh his own followers from both.

The Booke of his Religion is called the *Alcaron*. The people which are Sectaries (whereas indeed they came of *Hagar*, the Hand-maid of *Sarah*, *Abrahams* wife, and therefore ſhould of her be called *Iſhmaelites* or *Hagarens*) becauſe they would not ſeeme to come of a bond-woman, and from him whom they ſuppoſe a baſtard; they terme themſelves *Saracens*, as comming from *Sarah*; they are called by ſome Writers, *Arabians* inſtead of *Saracens*, their name being drawn from their firſt Countrey. *The Turks Alcaron.*

The Turks Religion.

Mahomet did take ſomething of his doctrine both from the Jewes and Chriſtians: as that there is but one God; that there is a life eternall in another world; and the ten Commandements, which they do admit and beleeve; but from the Jewes alone, the falſe Prophet did borrow divers things, as that all his males ſhould be circumciſed, that they ſhould eate no ſwines fleſh; that they ſhould oftentimes bathe, purge and waſh themſelves; which divers of their people, which are more religious than the ordinary ſort, do five times in the day, and therefore they have neare to their Churches and Houſes of Devotion divers Baths; whereinto when they have entred and waſhed themſelves, they do perſwade themſelves that they are as cleare from ſinne, as they were the firſt day they were born.

The City Mecha.

In this Country of *Arabia* ſtandeth a City called *Mecha*, where is the place where *Mahomet* was buried, and in remembrance of him there

there is builded a great Temple, unto which the *Turkes* and *Saracens* yearely goe on pilgrimage, (as ſome Chriſtians doe to the *Holy Land*) For they account *Mahomet* to be the greateſt Prophet that ever came into the world; ſaying that there were three great Prophets, *Moſes*, *Chriſt*, and *Mahomet*: and as the doctrine of *Moſes* was better by *Chriſt*, ſo the doctrine of *Chriſt* is amended by *Mahomet*. In this reſpect as we reckon the computation of our yeares from the incarnation of Chriſt, ſo the *Saracens* account theirs from the time of *Mahomet*.

The *Turkes*, whoſe fame began now about 3000 yeares ſince, have imbraced the opinions and religion of the *Saracens*, concerning *Mahomet*. Some of our Chriſtians doe report, that *Medina* a City, ſtanding three daies journy from *Mecha*, is the place where *Mahomet* was buried, and that by order from himſelf, his body was put into an

Iron Coffin, which being carried into a Temple, the roofe or vault whereof was made of Adamant, or perhaps of the Loadſtone, is attracted unto the top of the vault, and there hangeth, being ſupported by nothing. But there is no certainty of this Narration.

The blaſphemous prophecy of Mahomet.

This falſe Prophet (as *Lodovicus Vives*, *de veritate fidei*, doth write) being deſirous in ſome ſort to imitate Chriſt Jeſus, who foretold that he ſhould riſe again within the ſpace of 3. dayes, did give out that himſelf ſhould riſe again; but he appointed a larger time, that was after 800. yeares, and yet that time alſo is expired, but we heare no newes of the reſurrection of *Mahomet*. As the Deviil hath ever ſome device to blinde the eyes of unbelievers, ſo he hath ſuffered it to be reported and credited among the *Turkes*, that as *Moſes* did allude to the comming of Chriſt, ſo Chriſt did foretell ſomewhat of the appearing of *Mahomet*. Whereupon it is ordinarily received among them,

them, that when *Christ*, in St *Johns* Gospel, did say, *That although he departed, he would send them a Comforter*, it was added in the Text, and that shall be *Mahomet:* But that the Christians in malice to them, have raced out those words.

Their own bookes do mention that. *Mahomet* (while he lived) was much given to lasciviousnesse, and all uncleanneſſe of body, even with very beasts; and his followers are so sensleſſe, that in imitation of him, they think no such wickedneſſe to be unlawfull: For they are utterly unlearned, and most receive whatsoever is delivered unto them out of the *Alcaron*, *Mahomet* having made it a matter of death to dispute, sift, or call in question any thing which is written in his Law. *Mahomet a lascivious person.*

On the West side of *Arabia*, between that and *Egypt*, lieth the Gulph called of the Country, *Sinus Arabicus*; by some, *Mare Erithraeum*, but commonly the *Red sea*, not from the redneſſe of the water, *The red sea*

but becauſe the land and bankes thereabout, are (in colour) red. This is the Sea, through the which (by *Moſes* the people of *Iſrael* were led, when they fled out of *Egypt* from *Pharaoh*, God cauſing by his power, the waters to ſtand on both ſides of them, that they paſſed through as on dry land.

This is that Sea, through which the ſpices of the Eaſt Indies were in times paſt brought to *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, and from thence diſperſed into Chriſtendome by the *Venetians*: which ſpices, and Apothecaries drugs, are found to be farre worſe than before time they were, by reaſon of the great moiſture which they take on the water, by reaſon of the long navigation of the *Portugals*, by the back parts of *Africa*.

This is the ſea, through the which *Solomon* did ſend for his gold, and other precious Merchandiſe unto the Eaſt Indies, and not to the Weſt-Indies, as ſome lately have diſputed. Whereout the vanity of that opinion may appeare that *America*,

merica and the Weſt Indies, were known in the time of *Solomon*. For if he had ſent thither, his courſe had been along the *Mediterranean*, and through the ſtraits of *Gibraltar*, commonly called *Fretum Herculi-ums*, between *Spain* & *Barbary*: But the Scripture telleth, that the Navy which *Solomon* ſent forth, was built at *Ezion Geber*, which is there alſ ſaid to ſtand on the Red Sea. So his courſe might be Eaſt-ward or South-ward, and not Weſt-ward.

In the Deſart of *Arabia*, is the Mount *Horeb*, which by ſome is ſuppoſed to be the ſame that is called Mount *Sinai*, where they think it was that *Abraham* ſhould have offered up his ſonne *Iſaac*. But this is certaine, that it is the place where God in the wilderneſſe did give unto the people of *Iſrael* his Law of the ten Commandements, in thundering, lightning, and great earth quake, in moſt feareſull manner.

Mount Horeb.

Of

Of Africke and Egypt.

Situation of Africke.

FRom *Arabia* and *Paleſtina*, toward the Weſt lyeth *Africke*, having on the North ſide, from the one end of it to the other, the *Mediterranean* ſea. The greateſt part of which Country, although it hath been gueſſed at by Writers in former time, yet becauſe of the great heat of it, lying for the moſt part of it under the *Zona Torrida*, and for the Wildernesſes therein it was in former time ſuppoſed by many, not to be much inhabited: but of certainty by all, to be very little diſcovered, till the *Portugals* of late began their navigation on the backe ſide of *Africa* to the *Eaſt Indies*. So exact a deſcription is therefore not to be looked for, as hath been of *Aſia* and *Europe*.

The Country of Egypt.

Joining to the *Holy Land*, by a little *Iſtmos*, in the Countrey of *Egypt*, which is a land as fruitful as any

any almoſt in the world, although in theſe daies it doth not anſwer to the fertilty of former times.

This is that which in the time of *Joſeph* did relieve *Canaan*, with corne, and the family of *Jacob*, which did ſo multiply in the land of *Egypt*, that they were grown to a huge multitude, when God by *Moſes* did deliver them thence.

This Countrey did yield exceeding abundance of corne unto the City of *Rome*, whereupon *Egypt* as well as *Sicilia*, was commonly called *Horreum populi Romani*. *Infertility.*

It is obſerved from all antiquity, that almoſt never any raine did fall in the land of *Egypt*. Whereupon the raining with thunder and lightning, and fire running on the ground was ſo much more ſtrange when God plagued *Pharaoh* in the daies of *Moſes*: But the flowing of the River *Nilus* over all the Countrey, their Cities onely, and ſome few hils excepted, doth ſo water the Earth, that it bringeth forth fruit abundantly.

The

The flowing of Nilus.

The flowing of which river yearly, is one of the greateſt miracles of the world, no man being able to yield a ſufficient and aſſured reaſon thereof; although in *Herodotus* and *Diodorus Siculus*, many probable cauſes and opinions are aſſigned thereof.

That there doth not uſe any rain to fall in *Egypt*, beſides other heathen teſtimonies, and experiences of Travellers, may be gathered out of the Scripture, for in the 10 Chapter of *Deuteronomy*, God doth make an Antitheſis between the Land of *Canaan*, and *Egypt*, ſaying that *Egypt* was watered as a man would water a garden of herbes, that is to ſay, by the hand: But they ſhould come into a Land which had hills and mountaines, and which was watered with the raine of Heaven: and yet ſome have written, that ever now and then there is miſts in *Egypt*, which yield, though not raine, yet a pretty dew.

It is noted of this River, that if in

in ordinary places it doe flow under the height of fifteen cubits, that then for want of moiſture, the earth is not fruitfull, and if it doe flow above ſeventeen cubits, that there is like to be a dearth, by reaſon of the abundance of moiſture, the water lying longer on the Land than the inhabitants do deſire.

It is moſt probably conjectured, that the falling and melting of ſnow from thoſe hils which be called *Lunæ Montes*, do make the increaſe of the River *Nilus*. And the cuſtome of the people in the Southerne parts of *Arabia* is, that they do receive into ponds and dams, the water that doth haſtily fall, and the ſame they let out with ſluces, ſome after ſome, which cauſeth it ordinarily to come down into the plaines of *Egypt*.

For the keeping up of theſe Dammes, the Countrey of *Egypt* hath time out of mind paid a great tribute to *Preſter-John*: Which when of late it was denied by the

Turk.

Turke, *Prester John* caused all the sluces to be let go on the sudden; whereby he marvelously annoied, and drowned up a great part of the Countrey of *Egypt*.

Learning very ancient in Egypt.

In *Egypt* learning hath been very ancient, but especially the knowledge of Astronomy and Mathematicks, whereof before the time of *Tully*, their Priests would report, that they had the discent of 1500 yeares exactly recorded with observations Astrological; which as it is a fable, unlesse they do reckon their yeares by the Moone, as some suppose they did every month for a year, so it doth argue knowledge to have been among them very ancient.

Their Priests had among them a kinde of writing and describing of things by picture, which they did call their *Hieroglyphica*.

Their Pyramides one of the wonders of the world.

This in times past was a Kingdome, and by the Kings thereof were built those great *Pyramides*, which were held to be one of the seven wonders of the world, being mighty

mighty huge buildings, erected of exceeding height, for to shew the magnificence of their founders.

There is part of two or three of them remaining unto this day.

Divers learned men are at this day of opinion, that when the children of *Israel* were in *Egypt*, and so oppressed by *Pharaoh*, as is mentioned in the beginning of the booke of *Exodus*, their labour in burning of bricke, was partly imployed to the erecting of some of those *Pyramides*, but the scripture doth onely mention walling of Cities.

The founders of these *Pyramids* were commonly buried in, or under them: and it is not unfit to remember, that the Kings, and great men of *Egypt*, had much cost bestowed upon them after they were dead.

For in as much as *Arabia* was neare unto them, whence they had most precious balmes, and other costly Spices, they did with charge embalme their dead, and that with such

such curious art, that the flesh thereof and the skin, will remaine unputrified for divers hundred years: and all learned men think thousands of yeares: Whereof experiments are plentifully at this day, by the whole bodies, hands, or other parts, which by Merchants are now brought from thence, and doth make the *Mummia* which the Apothecaries use: the colour being very black, and the flesh clung unto the bones.

Moses doth speak of this, when he saith, that *Jacob* was embalmed by the Physicians; after the manner of embalming of the *Egyptians*. But this manner of embalming is ceased long since in *Egypt*.

The City Memphis.

In *Egypt* did stand the great City *Memphis*, which at this day is called *Caire*, one of the famous Cities of the East.

Here did *Alexander* build that City, which unto this day is of his name, called *Alexandria*: being now the greatest City of Merchandized

chandize in all *Egypt*: of which *Ammianus Marcellinus* doth obſerve, that there was never any, or almoſt have ever been, but that once in the day the Sun hath been ever ſeen to ſhine over *Alexandria*. This City was one of the four Patriarchall ſeas. which were appointed in the firſt *Nicene* Councill.

This Countrey was governed by a King, as long agoe as almoſt any Countrey in the World. Here reigned *Amaſis*, who made thoſe good Lawes ſpoken of by *Herodotus*, and *Diodorus Siculus*: in whoſe writings the ancient cuſtomes of the *Egyptians* are worthy to bee read. *Good Lawes made by the King of Egypt.*

After *Alexanders* time, *Ptolomeus* one of his Captaines, had this Kingdome, of whom all his ſucceſſors were called *Ptolomeis*, as before time all their Kings were called *Pharaohs*, they continued long friends, and in league with the people of *Rome*, till the time of *Julius Cæſar*, but after wards they were

were subjects to the *Romanes*, till the Empire did decay.

When they had withdrawne themselves from the *Romanes* government, they set up a Prince of their owne, whom they termed the *Sultan* or *Souldan* of *Egypt*; of whom, about 400 yeares since, *Saladine* was one. But when the race of these were out, the *Mamalucks* (who were the guard of the *Sultaine*, as the *Ianizaries* be to the *Turke*) appointed a Prince at their pleasure, till that now, about an 100 yeares ago or lesse, the *Turk Solimus* possessed himself with the sole government of the Countrey: so that at this day *Egypt* is wholly under the *Turke*.

There be Christians that now live in *Egypt*, paying their tribute unto the *Turke*, as others do now also in *Græcia*.

Æneas Sylvius doth report in his History, *de mundo universo*, cap 60. that divers did go about to dig through that little *Istmos* or strait, which at the top of the *Red Sea*, doth

doth joyne *Egypt* to ſome part either of *Arabia*, or of the *Holy Land*; imagining the labour not to be great, in as much as they conceived the ſpace of ground to be no more then one thouſand five hundred furlongs. *Seſoſtris* the King of *Egypt* (as he ſaith) did firſt attempt this. Secondly, *Darius*, the great Monarke of the *Perſians*. Thirdly *Ptolomy*, one of the Kings of *Egypt*, who drew a ditch a 100. foot broad, 30. foot deep, and 37. miles and a halfe long; but when he intended to go forward, he was forced to ceaſe, for feare of inundaiton, and over-flowing the whole land of *Egypt*; the Red Sea being found to be higher (by three Cubites) than the ordinary plaine of *Egypt* was. But *Pliny* affirmeth, that the digging was given over, leſt the Sea being let in, ſhould marre the water of *Nilus*, which alone doth yield drinke to the *Egyptians*.

Pet. Maffæus in his Indian ſtory, doth tell, that there was a *Portugal* alſo

alſo, that of late yeares, had a conceit to have had this work finiſhed, that ſo he might have made the third part of the old known world *Africa*, to have been an Iland compaſſed round with the Sea.

Men commonly in the deſcription of *Egypt*, do report that whole Country to ſtand in *Africk*, but if we will ſpeake exactly, and repute *Nilus* to be the bound between *Aſia* and *Africa*, we muſt then acknowledge that the Eaſterne part of *Egypt*, from *Nilus*, and ſo forward to the Red Sea, doth lye in *Aſia*; which is obſerved by *Peter Martyr* in that pretty Treatiſe of his *De legatione Babylonica*.

Although this Country of *Egypt* doth ſtand in the ſelfe ſame Climat that *Mauritania* doth, yet the inhabitants there are not black, but rather dunne, or tawny. Of which colour *Cleopatra* was obſerved to be; who by inticement, ſo won the love of *Julius Cæſar*, and *Antonie*. And of that colour do thoſe runnagates (by devices make themſelves

ſelves to be) who go up and down the world under the name of *Egyptians*, being indeed but counterfets and the refuſe of raſcality of many Nations.

Of Cyrene, and Africke the leſſe.

The Country of Cyrene.

ON the Weſt ſide of *Egypt*, lying along the *Mediterranean*, is a Country which was called in old time *Cyrene*, wherein did ſtand that Oracle which was ſo famous in the time of *Alexander* the Great, called by the name of the Temple or Oracle of *Jupiter Hammon*, whither when *Alexander* did repaire, as to take counſell of himſelfe, and his ſucceſſe, the Prieſts being before taught what they ſhould ſay, did flatteringly confeſſe him to be the Sonne of God, and that he was to be adored: ſo that as the Oracle of *Delphos*, and ſome other, were

were plaine deluſions of Sathan, who did raigne in that darke time of ignorance: ſo this of *Jupiter Hammon*, may be well ſuppoſed to be nothing elſe but a couſenage of the Prieſts.

In this Countrey, and all neare about where the Oracle ſtood, are very great wilderneſſes: where did appeare to *Alexander* for foure daies journy, neither Graſſe, Tree, Water, Man, Bird, nor Beaſt, but onely a deep kind of Sand: ſo that he was enforced to carry water with him for himſelf and his company (and all other proviſion) on Camels backs.

At this day, this Countrey hath loſt his old name, and is reckoned as a part of *Egypt*, and lieth under the *Turke*.

In dry Countries, as in *Africa*, and the Wilderneſſe of *Arabia*, they have much uſe of Camels. Firſt, becauſe they can carry a huge burthen of water and other proviſion. Secondly, becauſe that themſelves will go a long time without drink,

drinke travelling (as *Solinus* writeth) foure daies together without it, but then drinking exceſſively, and that eſpecially of muddy and puddle water: And thirdly, becauſe that in an extremity, thoſe that travell with them do let them blood in a veine, and ſucke out the blood; whereby as the owner is much relieved, ſo the Camell is little the worſe.

Weſtward from this Countrey, along the *Mediterrancan*, lieth that which in ancient time was called *Africa minor*: for as in *Aſia* one part above another, was by an excellencie called *Aſia* or *Aſia* the *leſſe*, ſo this part of *Africa*, was termed by the *Romants*, ſometimes *Africa* ſimply, ſome *Africke the leſſe*.

In this Countrey did ſtand that place ſo famous mentioned by *Saluſt*, under the name of *Philionrum aræ*; which was the bound in that time, betweene *Africke* and *Cyrene*.

On the North and Eaſt part,

hereof, in the Sea neere unto the shore, was the Quick-sand, which in times past did destroy so many ships, and was called *Syrtis magna*, as also on the North and West part, was the other sand called *Syrtis parva*. Some part of this Country was heretofore under the *Sultan* of *Egypt*, whose Dominion did extend it self so farre to the West, and there was divided from the Kingdome of *Tunis*: but it is now wholly under the *Turke*, and is commonly reputed as a part of *Barbary*. For now, by a generall name, from the confines of *Cyrene* unto the West, as farre as *Hercules* Pillar, is called *Barbary*, though it containe in it divers Kingdomes, as *Tunis*, *Fessa* and *Morocco*.

Of Mauritania and Cæsariensis.

A Part of that Countrey, which by a generall name is called at this day *Barbary*, hath in old time been called *Mauritania*, which was divided

ded into two parts: The East part whereof next to *Africa minor*, was called by the *Romanes*, *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, as the other was called *Mauritania Tingitania*. In *Mauritania Cæsariensis* was the Countrey of *Numidia*, the people whereof were used in the warres of the *Carthaginians*, as Light-horse-men, and for all nimble services were very active.

In the East part of this Countrey standing in the sea, was that famous City of *Carthage*, supposed to be built by *Dido*, who came from *Tyrus*. *Carthage a famous City*

This City was it, which for the space of some hundred yeares contended with *Rome* for the Empire of the world. In the *Romane* histories are recorded the great warres which the people of *Rome* had with the City of *Carthage*.

In the first war of the three, the contention was for the Iles of *Sicilia*, *Corsica*, and *Sardinia*: when the victory fell to the *Romans*, and the *Carthaginians* were glad to re-

deem their peace with the leaving of those Ilands.

The second warre was begun by *Hannibal*, who brake the league, and after he had taken some part of *Spaine* from the *Romanes*, and sacked *Sagantum*, a City of their friends, came first over the *Pyrene* hils to *France*, then over the *Alpes* to *Italy*, where he overthrew the *Romanes* in three great battels, and much endangered their estate; he continued in *Italy* with his Army, sixteen yeares, till *Scipio* attempting on *Carthage*, forced *Hannibal* to return to rescue his own Countrey. There was *Hannibal* overthrowne, and his City put to a great pension by *Scipio*, who for his victory there, was named *Africanus*.

In the third warre (becaus the people of *Carthage* still brake the league) their City was razed to the very ground by the earnest and continuall counsell of *Cato* the elder, fearing evermore so dangerous a Neighbour, though *Scipio Nasica*

Naſica counſelled to the contrary; fearing leſt if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the *Romanes* would grow either to idleneſſe, or civill diſſention; which after they did. It is reported of *Cato*, that he never ſpake his judgement of any thing in the Senate, but his concluſion was thus: Thus I think for this matter, and withall, that *Carthage* is to be razed down. And *Scipio Naſica* would reply in his concluſion: Thus I think for this matter, and withall that *Carthage* is not to be razed down.

Livy reporteth, that the way whereby *Cato* prevailed that *Carthage* ſhould be razed down, was this; while the queſtion was very hot, he bringeth into the Senate-houſe green Figs, and let the Senators underſtand, that the ſame day three weekes, thoſe figs were growing in *Carthage* Town: whereby he made manniſeſt unto them, that it was poſſible that an Army might be conveied from *Carthage* to *Rome* in ſo ſhort a time, as that

they would not be able (on a ſudden, to reſiſt, and ſo *Rome* might be ſurprized: whereby they all concluded, that it was no ſafety for their City, to have ſo bad a neighbour ſo neare unto them.

In this Countrey toward the Weſt, not farre from *Carthage* ſtood *Utica*, whereof the younger *Cato* was termed *Cato Uticenſis*, becauſe he killed himſelf there in the Civill warres betwixt *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, becauſe he would not come within the hands of his enemy *Cæſar*.

Not far from thence Weſtward ſtandeth *Hippo*, which was the City where S. *Auguſtine* was Biſhop.

This whole Countrey (at this day) is called the Kingdome of *Tunis*; the King whereof, is a kind of ſtipendary unto the Turke: the people that inhabit there, are generally *Saracens*, and do profeſſ. *Mahomet*.

Some do write that *Tunis* ſtandeth in the very place where old *Carthage* was; which is not ſo, but

is

is ſituated very neare unto the old ruines of the other. Againſt the King of *Tunis*, *Charles* the fifth had ſome of his warres by Sea.

Of Mauritania Tingitania.

THE other part of *Barbary* that lyeth along the *Mediterranean*, fartheſt into the Weſt, was called in old time *Mauritana Tingitana*. The people of which Country were thoſe which almoſt in all the old hiſtories were called by the name of *Mauri*; Thoſe of the other *Mauritania* being rather termed *Numidia*.

Into the Northweſt part thereof did *Hercules* come, and there ſet up one of his Pillars, which anſwereth to the other in *Spain*, they both being at the ſtraits of *Gilbralter*, in times paſt called *Fretum Herculeum*. On the South part thereof, lay the Kingdome of *Bocchus*, which in the time of *Marius* had ſo much to do with the *Romans*. In the weſt part of this

The Kingdome of Bocchus.

Atlas minor Atlas major.

this *Mauritania* ſtandeth on the hill called *Atlas minor*; and on the South part is the great hill called *Atlas major*; whereof the maine Ocean which lyeth between *Mauritania* and *America* is called *Mare Atlantum*. This hill is ſo high, that unto thoſe who ſtood on the bottome of it, it ſeemed to touch heaven with his ſhoulders.

This Country hath been long inhabited by the *Saracens*; who from thence finding it to be but a ſhort paſſage into *Spaine*, did goe over (now ſeven hundred yeares ago) and poſſeſſed there the kingdome of *Granado*, on the South ſide of *Spain*, till they were thence expelled by *Ferdinandus*, and *Elizabeth*, or *Izabell*, King and Queen of *Caſtile*. In this Countrey ſince that time, have the Spaniards taken ſome Cities and Holds; and ſo alſo have the Portugals: which by the divers event of victory, have often been loſt and won by them.

Here it was that the Emperour *Charles*

Charles the fifth, had divers of his great warres against the Moores, as well as in the Kingdome of *Tunis*: For the assistance of one who claimed to be King of a part of this Country, did *Sebastian* the King of *Portugall*, go with all his power into Africa, in the year 1578. where unadvisedly bearing himself, he was slain, together with two other the same day, who claimed to be Kings; so that there it was that true battell was fought, whereof it was said, that three Kings died in one day: which battel is called the battell of *Alcazar*, and was the ruine of the Kingdome of *Portugall*, and the cau e of the uniting it to the Crowne of Spaine Astrologers did purpose, that the blazing Starre which appeared the yeare before, did signifie that ill event.

This whole Countrey doth maintaine in it, besides some Imperial government, two absolute Kingdomes: the one of *Fezza* or *Fez*, which lyeth on the North part to-

ward the *Mediterranean* and *Spain*: the other is the Kingdome of *Morocco*, which lyeth from above the hill *Atlas minor*, to the South and West part of *Mauritania*. These are both *Saracens*, as be also their people; holding true league with the Turke, and with some other Christian Princes; a league onely for Trafficke and Merchandize.

The Kingdome of Morocco.

It may be doubted whether it was in this *Mauritana Tingitana*, or rather but near unto it, in *Mauritania Cæsariensi*, that which Saint *Augustine* in his book *De doctrina Christiana*, doth of his own knowledge report, that in a City of that Country was this brutish custome, that once in the year (for certaine dayes) the Inhabitants of the place did assemble themselves into wide and large fields, and there divided themselves each from other, so that perhaps the Fathers were on one side, and the children or brother on the other; and did throw stones with such violence

A brutish custome used in this country.

that

that many were hurt, and divers killed with the fury of that assault.

But S. *Augustine* reciteth, that he detesting the brutishnesse thereof, did make a most eloquent and elaborate Oration, or Sermon unto them, whereby he did prevaile with those of the City where he was, that they give over that foolish and rude exercise: Yet *Leo Africanus*, who lived about a hundred yeeres since, and in his owne person travelled over the greate part of *Africke*, doth write in his description of *Africke*, that in one place of the Kingdome of *Fez*, this barbarous custome is yet retained.

Of the other Countries of Africke, lying neare the Sea.

FRom beyond the hill *Atlas major*, unto the South of *Africke*, is nothing (almost in Antiquity) worthy the reading: and those things which are written for the most part, are fables: For towards the South part

of *Africke*, as well as towards the North part of Europe and *Asia*, be supposed to be men of strange shapes, as some with Dogs heads, some without heads, and some with one foot alone, which was very huge, and such like: which that counterfeit Fryer (who write that book which is counted Saint *Augustines, ad fratres in Eremo*; and who would gladly father upon Saint *Augustine*, the erecting of the *Augustine* Fryers) doth say, that he saw travelling down from *Hippo*, Southward in *Africa*: But as the Asse in Æsope, which was cloathed in the Lyons skin, did by his long ears shew himself to be an Ass, and not a Lyon; so this foolish fellow, by his lying, doth shew himself to be a counterfeit, and not Saint *Augustine*.

In the new Writers there are some few things to be observed: as first, that all the people in generall to the South, lying with the *Zona Torrida*, are not onely blackish like the Moor, but are exceeding blacke.

And

And therefore as in old time by an excellency, ſome of them are called *Nigritæ*, ſo at this day they are named Negro's, as then whom no men are blacker.

Secondly, the Inhabitants of all theſe parts which border on the Sea coaſt, even u to *Caput bonæ ſpei*, have been Gentiles, adoring images and fooliſh ſhapes for their Gods, neither hearing of Chriſt, nor beleeving on *Mahomet*, till ſuch time as the *Portugals* comming among them, having profeſſed Chriſt for themſelves, but have won few of the people to embrace their Religion. *Their Religion. The Portugals have there ſetled themſelves.*

Thirdly, that the Portugals paſſing along *Africa* to the *Eaſt Indies*, have ſetled themſelves in many places of thoſe Countries, building Caſtles and Townes for their own ſafety, and to keep the people in ſubjection, to their great commodities.

One of the firſt Countries famous beyond *Morocco*, is *Guinea*, which we call *Ginnie*, within the com- *The Country of Guinea.*

compasse whereof, lyeth the *Cape*, called the *Cape Verde*, and the other, the *Cape* of the three points; and the Towne and Castle named *Sierra Liona*, at which place (as commonly all Travellers do touch, that do passe that way for fresh water and other ship-provision our English men have found traficke into the parts of this Country, where their greatest commodity is Gold, and Elephants teeth; of both which there is good store.

Their Commodities for Trade.

Beyond that, toward the South, not farre from the *Equinoctiall*, lyeth the Kingdome of *Congo*, commonly called *Mani-congo*. Where the *Portugals* at their first arrivall finding the people to be Heathens without God, did induce them to a profession of *Christ*, and to be baptized in great abundance, allowing of the principles of Religion, untill such time as the Priest did teach them to lead their lives according to their profession; which the most part of them in no case endu-

The Kingdome of Congo.

enduring, they returned back again to their Gentilisme.

Their Religion

Beyond *Mani-congo* so fare to the South, as almost ten degrees beyond the Tropicke of *Capricorne*, lyeth the Lands end; which is a promontory, now called *Caput bonæ spei*, which *Vascus Gama* the Portugal did discover, and so called it, because he had there good hope that the Land did turn to the North; and that following the course thereof hee might bee brought to *Arabia* and *Persia*, but especially to *Calecut* in India. Which course, when himself and other of his Countrey-men after him did follow, they found on the coast up towards *Arabia*, the Kingdome of *Mosambique*, *Melinda*, *Magadazo*, and others? whose people were all Gentiles, and now are in league with the Portugals, who have built divers holds for their safety. Of which Countries, and manners of the people, he that listeth to read, may finde much in the History of *Osorius*, and *Petrus Maffæus*;

Maffaus; but there is no matter of any great importance.

Beyond the Cape toward the North, before you come to *Mosumbique*, between the Rivers of *Cuama*, and *Sancto Spirito*, lyes the Kingdome of *Monomotapa*, where the *Portugals* also have arrived, and so much was done there by the preaching of *Gonsalvo de Silva*, a Jesuite, that the King and Queen of that Countrey with many others were converted from Gentilisme to Christianity, and baptized: But certaine Mahumetans incensing the King thereof afterwards against the *Portugals*, made him to revolt from his Religion, and to put to death this Jesuite and divers others. Which fact of his the *Portugals* assaying to revenge with an Army sent for out of *Portugall*, they profited little against him, but were themselves consumed by the discommodities of the Countrey, and the distemperature of the aire.

The Kingdom of Monomotapa.

Their Religion.

There are also other Kingdomes in

in this part of *Africke*, of whom we know little beſides their names and ſite in generall, as *Adel*, *Monomugi*, *Angola*, and therefore it ſhall be ſufficient to have named them in a word.

The Kingdome of Adel, &c.

Of Abiſſines, and the Empire of Preſter John.

IN the Inland of *Africke*, lyeth a very large Countrey, extending it ſelf on the Eaſt, to ſome part of the Red Sea, on the South to the Kingdome of *Molinda*, and a great way farther, on the North to *Egypt*; on the Weſt to *Manicongo*. The people whereof are called *Abiſſini*, and it ſelf the dominion of him, whom we commonly call in Engliſh *Preſter John*; but in Latin ſome terme him *Preſtioſus Johannes*, but the moſt part *Presbyter Johannes*, writing of him. As he is a Prince abſolute, ſo he hath alſo a Prieſtlike or Patriarchall function and juriſdiction among them. This is a very

The Situation of the Empire of Preſter John.

One of the greateſt in the world.

very mighty Prince, and reputed to be one of the greatest Emperors in the world.

What was known of this Countrey in former time, was knowne under the name of *Ethiopia*, but the voyages of the Portugals in these late daies, have best described it. The people therefore are Christians, as is also the Prince, but differing in many things from the West Church; and in no sort acknowledging any supreme Prerogative of the Bishop of *Rome*. It is thought that they have retained Christianity even from the time of our Saviour, being supposed to be converted by the Chamberlaine of *Candace* the Queen of *Ethiopia*, who was instructed concerning Christ, by *Philip* the Evangelist in the *Acts* of the Apostles. *Eusebius* in his Ecclesiasticall story doth make mention of this. But they do to this day retaine Circumcision: whereof the reason may be, that the *Eunuch* (their Converter) not having any further conference with

with the Apostle, nor any else with him, did receive the ceremonies of the Church imperfectly, retaining Circumcision: which among the Jewes was not abolished, when he had conference with *Philip*.

Within the dominion of *Prester John*, are the mountaines commonly called *Lunæ montes*: where is the first well-spring and rising of the river *Nilus*: yet there are that fetch the head of this River out of a certaine great Lake toward the South, called *Zembre*: out of which toward the West, runnes the River of *Zaire*, into the Kingdome of *Manu-congo*; The River of *Zuama* or *Cuama*, towards the South, to the Kingdome of *Monomotapa*, or *Benomotapa*, as the River *Nilus* towards the North, through the Kingdome of the *Abissines* to *Egypt*, which River running violently along this Countrey, and sometimes hastily increasing by the melting of much snow from the Mountaines, would over-runne and

Lunæ Montes.

and drown a great part of *Egypt*, but that it is staked by many ponds, dammes and sluces, which are within the Dominion of *Prester John*. And in respect hereof, for the maintenance of these the Princes of *Egypt*, have paid unto the Governour of the *Abissines*, a great Tribute time out of mind: which of late the great Turke supposing it to be a custome needlesse, did deny; till the people of the *Abissines* by commandement of their Prince, did breake downe their dams, and drowning *Egypt*, did enforce the *Turke* to continue his pay, and to give much money for the making of them, very earnestly to his great charge, desiring a peace.

The Abissines drowned Egypt.

In this Countrey also of *Prester John*, is the rising of the famous River *Nigar*, supposed to have in it the most and the best precious stones of any River in the World, which rising likewise out of a great Lake out of that Mount, after it hath runne a good space hideth it

The River Nigar.

ſelf for the ſpace of 60. miles under ground, then appearing again after it hath runne ſomewhat further, makes a great Lake, and again after a great tract, another; and at laſt after a long courſe, fals at Cape Verde, into the Atlantick ſea.

Ortelius in his larger Maps, deſcribes it falling into the Sea, like *Nilus* in *Egypt*, with ſeven ſtreames or *Oſtia*: but thoſe that travell theſe parts ſay, that there are only ſome Bayes, but there is no River in thoſe parts running into the Sea, but *Senega*.

There be other Countries in *Africke*, as *Agaſimba*, *Libia interior*, *Nubia*, and others, of whom nothing is famous: but this may be ſaid of *Africke* in generall, that it bringeth forth ſtore of all ſorts of wild Beaſts, as Elephants, Lyons, Panthers, Tygers, and the like: yea, according to the Proverbe, *Africa ſemper aliquid oportet novi*; Oftentimes, new and ſtrange ſhapes of wild Beaſts are brought forth there; the reaſon whereof is

is, that the Countrey being very hot, and full of Wildernesses, which have in them little water, the Beasts of all sorts being enforced to meet at those few watering places that be, where oftentimes contrary kindes have conjunction the one with the other: so that there ariseth a new kind of Species which taketh part of both. Such a one is the Leopard, begotten of the Lyon, and the Beast called *Pardus*, and somewhat resembling either of them. And thus farre of *Africke*.

Of the Northern Ilands.

THE Ilands that do lye in the North, are in number almost infinite: the chiefe of them only shall be briefly touched. Very farre to the North in the same Climate also with *Sweden*, that is, under the circle Articke, lyeth an Iland called in old time *Thule*, which was then sup-

ſuppoſed to be the farthеſt part of the world North ward, and therefore is called by *Virgil*, *Vtima Thule*. The Countrey is cold, the people barbarous, and yielde little commodity, ſaving Hawkes; in ſome part of the yeare there is no night at all. Unto this land divers of our Engliſh Nation do yearely travel, and do bring from thence good ſtore of fiſh, but eſpecially our deepeſt and thickeſt Ling, which are therefore called Iſland Lings.

Their commodities.

It hath pleaſed God, that in theſe latter times, the Goſpell is there preached, and the people are inſtructed in Chriſtianity, having alſo the knowledge of good Learning, which is brought about by the meanes of the King of *Sweden*, unto whom that Iland is now ſubject.

Their Religion.

There is lately written by one of that Nation, a pretty Treatiſe in Latine, which deſcribeth the manner of that Countrey; and it is to be ſeen in the firſt *Tome of Maſter Hackluits Voyage*.

South-

Frizeland.

Southward from thence, lyeth *Frizeland*, called in Latine *Frizlandia*; whereas the *Frizeland* joyning to *Germany*, is in Latine called *Frizia*.

Zealand, in it standeth Flushen & Middleburge.

On the coast of *Germany*, one of the seventeene Provinces, is called *Zealand*, which continueth in it divers Ilands; in whom little is famous, saving that in one of them is *Flishen* or *Flushen*, a Town of war, and *Middleburge* is another, a place of good Marr.

Livinus Limnius, and some of the low *Germans*, be of opinion, that this City was first built by *Metellus* the Roman; and that which now is called *Middleburge*, was at the first termed *Metelli Burgum*.

The States of the *Low-Countries*, do hold this Province against the King of *Spain* These Ilands have been much troubled of late with inundation of water.

Ireland.

The Iland that lyeth most West of any Fame is *Ireland*, which had in it heretofore many Kings of their

their own; but the whole land is now annexed to the Crowne of England. The people naturally are rude and superstitious; the Country good and fruitfull, but that for want of tillage in divers places, they suffer it to grow into boggs and deserts. * It is true of this Countrey (which *Solinus* writeth of some other) that Serpents and Adders do not breed there; and in the Irish timber, of certaine experience, no Spiders web is ever found.

** A rare & admirable Note.*

The most renowned Island in the world is *Albion*, or *Britania*, which hath heretofore contained in it many severall Kingdomes; but especially in the time of the *Saxons*. It hath now in it two Kingdomes, *England* and *Scotland*, wherin are four several languages; that is, the *English*, (which the civil! *Scots* do barbarously speake) the *Welch tongue* (which is the language of the old *Britains*;) the *Cornish* (which is the proper speech of

Of Britain

Four languages there spoken.

Cornewall;)and the *Iriſh* (which is ſpoken by thoſe *Scots* which live on the Weſt part of *Scotland*) neer unto *Ireland*. The commodities and pleaſures of *England* are well known unto us, and many of them are expreſſed in this verſe:

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Eccleſia, Fœmina, Lana.

England is ſtor'd with Bridges, Hils, and Wooll;
With Churches, Wels, and Women beautifull.

Their originall.

The ancient inhabitants of this land, were the *Britaines*, which were afterward driven into a corner of the Countrey, now called *Wales*; and it is not to be doubted, but at firſt this Countrey was peopled from the continent of *France*, or thereabout, when the ſons of *Noah* had ſpread themſelves from the Eaſt to the Weſt part of the world. It is not ſtrange to ſee why the people of that Nation do labour to

to fetch their pedigree from one *Brutus*, whom they report to come from *Troy*; becauſe the original of that truth began by *Galfridus Monmentenſis*, above 500. yeares agone, and his book containeth great ſhew of truth, but was noted by *Nubringenſis*, or ſome author of his time, to be meerly fabulous: Beſides that, many of our Engliſh Nation have taxed the ſaying of them, who would attribute the name of *Brittannia* unto *Brutus*, and *Cornubia* to *Corynæus*. *Æneas Sylvius Epiſt.* 12. hath thought good to confirm it, ſaying; The *Engliſh* people (ſaith he) do report, that after *Troy* was overthrown, one *Brutus* came unto them, from whom their Kings do fetch their pedigrees: Which matter there are no more Hiſtorians that deliver, beſides a certaine *Engliſh* man, which had ſome learning in him, who willing to equall the blood of thoſe Iſlanders unto the *Roman* ſtock and generoſity, did affirm and ſay, that concerning *Brutus*, which

Livy and *Saluſt* (being both deceived) did report of *Æneas*.

The Brittaines five times conquered. Firſt by the Romans.

We do find in ancient Records and Stories of this Iſland, that ſince the firſt poſſeſſions which the *Britains* had here, it was over-run and conquered five ſeveral times. The *Romans* were the firſt that did attempt upon it, under the conduct of *Julius Cæſar*, who did onely diſcover it, and frighted the inhabitants with the name of the *Romans*, but was not able to farre to prevaile upon it, as any way to poſſeſſe it; yet his ſucceſſours afterwards did by little and little, ſo gain on the Country, that they had almoſt all of it; which is now called England; and did make a great ditch or trench, from the Eaſt to the Weſt ſea, between their dominion here, and *Scotland*. Divers of the Emperours were here in perſon, as *Alexander*, *Severus*, who is reputed to be buried at York. Here alſo was *Conſtantius*, father unto *Conſtantine* the Great, who from hence married *Helena* a woman of

of this Land, who was afterward mother to the renowned *Conſtantine*. But when the *Romans* had their Empire much weakned, partly by their owne diſcords, and partly by that decay which the irruptions of the *Gothes* and *Vandals*, and ſuch like invaders did bring upon them, they were forced to retire their legions from thence, and ſo leaving the Countrey naked, the Scots, and certaine people called the Pictes, did breake in, who moſt miſerably waſted and ſpoiled the Country. Then were the Inhabitants (as ſome of our Authors write) put to that choiſe, that either they muſt ſtand it out and be ſlaine, or give ground, till they came to the ſea, and ſo be drowned.

Secondly, the Pictes who uſed to paint, or pounſe their faces.

Of theſe *Pictes*, who were the ſecond over-runners of this Land; ſome do write, that they did uſe to cut and pounſe their fleſh, and lay on colours, which did make them the more terrible to be ſeen with the cuts of their fleſh. But certaine it is, that they had their name for

painting themſelves, which was a common thing in *Brittaine* in *Cæſars* time, as he reporteth in his Commentaries, the men colouring their faces with Glaſtone or Ode, that they might ſeem the more dreadfull, when they were to joyn battell.

Thirdly the Saxons.

To meet with the cruelty and oppreſſion of theſe Barbars, the *Saxons* were in the third place by ſome of the Land called in, who finding the ſweetneſſe of the ſoile and commodiouſneſſe of the Countrey every way, did repaire hither by great troops, and ſo ſeated themſelves here, that there were at once of them ſeven ſeveral Kingdomes, and Kings within the Compaſſe of *England*.

Theſe *Saxons* did beare themſelves with much more temperance and placability towards thoſe few of the Countrey that remained, then the *Pictes* had done: but yet growing to contention, one of their Kings with another, partly about the bounds

of their territories, and partly about other quarrels, they had many great battels each with other.

Their religion and devotion.

In the time of theſe, Religion and Devotion, was much embraced, and divers Monaſteries, and rich Religious houſes were founded by them partly for pennance which they would do, and partly otherwiſe; becauſe they thought it too meritorious: inſomuch, that King *Edgar* alone, is recorded to have built above foure ſeverall Monaſteries. And ſome other of their Kings were in their ignorance ſo devoted, that they gave over their Crownes, and in ſuperſtition did goe to *Rome*, there to lead the lives of private men.

Fourthly the Danes.

Theſe ſeven Kingdomes in the end, did grow all into one; and then the fourth and moſt grievous ſcourge and conqueſt of this Kingdome, came in the *Danes*; who Lording it here divers yeares, were at laſt expelled; and then *William*

am Duke of *Normandy*, pretending that he had right thereunto by the promiſe of adoption, or ſome other conveiance from *Harald*, did with his *Normans* paſſe over into this Land, and obtained a great victory in *Suſſex*, at a place which he cauſed in remembrance thereof to be called *Battell*, and built an Abby there, by the name of *Battell Abby*. He took on him to winne the whole by conqueſt, and did beare himſelfe indeed like a Conquerour: For he ſeiſed all into his hands, gave out Barons, Lordſhips, and Mannors from himſelf: reverſed the former Lawes and Cuſtomes, and inſtituted here the manners and orders of his own Country; which have proceeded on and been by little and little bettered; ſo that the honourable government is eſtabliſhed which we now ſee at this day.

It is ſuppoſed, that the faith of Chriſt was firſt brought into this land in the days of the Apoſtles by

by *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, *Simon*, *Zelotes*, and some other of that time: but without doubt not long after it was found here; which appeareth by the testimony of *Tertullian*, who lived within lesse then 200. yeares after Christ; And there are records to shew, that in the daies of *Eleutherius*, one of the ancient Bishops of Rome, King *Lucius* received here both Baptisme and the Gospel; insomuch that it is fabulous vanity to say, that *Austin* the Monk was the first that here planted the Christian Faith; for he lived 600. yeares after Christ, in the time of *Gregory* the great Bishop of *Rome*: before which time *Gildas* is (upon great reason) thought to have lived here; of whom there is no doubt, but that he was a learned Christian: Yea, and that may be perceived by that which *Beda* hath in his Ecclesiasticall story, concerning the comming in of *Austin* the Monk, that the Christian Religion had been planted here before, but that the purity of it in many places was much

King Lucius the first that here received Baptism & the Gospel.

decaied; and alſo that many people in the Iſland were yet Infidels: For the converſion of whom, as alſo for the reforming of the other, *Auſtine* was ſent hither, where he behaved himſelfe ſo proudly, that the beſt of the Chriſtians which were here, did miſlike him. In him was erected the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*, which amongſt old writers, is ſtill termed *Dorobarnia*: The Archbiſhops do reckon their ſucceſſion by number from this *Auſtine*.

Note. The reaſon whereof *Gregorie* the great is reported to have ſuch care for the converſion of the *Ethnicks* in Britaine, was becauſe certain boyes which were brought him out of this Countrey; which being very goodly of countenance (as our Country children are therein inferior to no Nation in the world) he asked them what country-men they were; and it was replyed that they were *Angli*; he ſaid they were not unfitly ſo called, for they were *Angli tanquam Angeli, nam vultum habent Angelorum*. And demanding fur-

further, of what Province they were in this Iſland; it was returned that they were called *Deires*: which cauſed him again to repeat that word, & to ſay, that it was great pitty, but that by being taught the Goſpel they ſhould be ſaved *de ira Dei*.

England hath ſince the time of the Conqueſt, grown more and more in riches; inſomuch that now more then 300. years ſince, in the time of King *Henry* the third, it was an ordinary ſpeech, that for wealth, this Countrey was *Puteus inexhauſtus*, a Well that could not be drawn dry. Which conceit the King himſelf, as *Matthew Paris* writeth, did often ſuggeſt unto the Pope; who thereupon took advantage, abuſing the ſimplicity of the King, to ſuck out ineſtimable ſummes of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the Clergy & Temporalty. And among other things to bring about his purpoſe, the Pope did perſwade the King, that he would inveſt his young ſon in the Kingdome of *Apulia*, which did contain a great part of all Naples.

No Country like England.

Naples; and for that purpoſe had from thence many thouſands, beſides infinite ſummes which the King was forced to pay for intereſt to the Popes Italian Uſurers.

The riches of the country.

Since that time it hath pleaſed God more and more to bleſſe this Land, but never more plentifully then in the daies of our late, and now raigning Soveraigne, whoſe raigne continuing long in peace, hath peopled the Land with abundance of inhabitants: hath ſtored it with Shipping, Armour, and Munition, hath fortified it many waies, hath encreaſed the trafficke with the Turk and Muſcovite, and many parts of the earth farre diſtant from us, hath much bettered it with building, and enriched it with Gold and Silver, that it is now (by wiſe men) ſuppoſed, that there is more Plate within the Kingdome, then there was Silver when her Majeſty came to the Crowne. Some Writers of former times, yea, and thoſe of our owne Countrey too, have reported that in England have been

been Mynes of Gold, or at the leaſt ſome gold taken out of other Mynes: which report hath in it no credit, in as much as the Country ſtandeth too cold, neither hath it ſufficient force of the Sun to concoct and digeſt that metall. But truth it is that our Chronicles do witneſſe, that ſome ſilver hath been taken up in the Southerne parts, as in the Tin-mines of Devonſhire and Cornwall, and ſuch is ſometimes found now; but the virtue thereof is ſo thin, that by that time it is tried and perfectly fined it doth hardly quit the coſt: notwithſtanding, Lead, Iron, and ſuch baſers metals, be here in good plenty

The ſame reaſon which hindreth gold ore from being in theſe parts, that is to ſay, the cold of the climate, doth alſo hinder that there is no wine, whoſe grapes grow here. For although we have grapes, which in the hotter and warm ſummers do prove good, but yet many times are nipped in the froſt before they be ripe, yet notwithſtanding they never come to that concocted maturity

as

as to make ſweet and pleaſant wine, yet ſome have laboured to bring this about, and therefore have planted vineyards, to their great coſt and trouble, helping and aiding the ſoil by the uttermoſt diligence they could; but in the end it hath proved to very little purpoſe.

The rich commodity of woll.

The moſt rich commodity which our Land hath naturally growing, is Wooll, for the which it is renowned over a great part of the Earth. For our Clothes are ſent into *Turkie*, *Venice*, *Italy*, *Barbary*, yea as farre as *China* of late, beſides *Moſcovie*, *Denmarke*, and other Northerne Nations: for the which we have exchange of much other Merchandize neceſſary for us here: beſides that, the uſe of this Wooll doth in ſeveral labours ſet many thouſands of our people in worke at home, which might otherwiſe be idle.

Bridges.

Amongſt the Commendations of England, as appeareth in the place before named, is the ſtore of good Bridges: whereof the moſt famous are London Bridge, and that

that at *Rocheſter*. In divers places here, there be alſo Rivers of good Name, but the greateſt glory doth reſt in three: the *Thames*, called in Latine of *Tame* and *Iſis*, *Tameſis*: *Servene* called *Sabrina*: and *Trent*, which is commonly reputed to have his name of *trente* the French word, ſignifying thirty, which ſome have expounded to be ſo given, becauſe thirty ſeveral Rivers do run into the ſame: And ſome other do take it to be ſo call'd, becauſe there be thirty ſeveral ſorts of fiſhes in that water to be found, the names whereof do appear in certain old verſes recited by Maſter *Camden*, in his booke of the Deſcription of England. *Rivers.*

One of the honourable commendations which are reputed to be in this Realme, is the fairneſſe of our greater and larger Churches, which as it doth yet appear in thoſe which we call Cathedrall Churches, many of them being of very goodly and ſumptuous buildings; ſo in times paſt it was more to be ſeen, when the Abbies, and thoſe which were called religious *Faire and large Churches.*

religious houſes, did flouriſh; where-of there were a very great number in this Kingdome, which did eate up much of the wealth of the Land; but eſpecially thoſe which lived there, giving themſelves to much filthineſs, and divers ſorts of uncleanneſſe, did ſo draw downe the vengeance of God upon thoſe places, that they were not only diſſolved, but almoſt utterly defaced by King *Henry* the eighth. There are two Archbiſhopricks, and 24 other Biſhopricks within England and Wales.

2. Archbiſhopricks, and 24. other Biſhopricks.

It was a tradition among old writers, that Britaine did breed no Wolves in it, neither would they live here; but the report was fabulous, in as much as our Chronicles do write, that there were here ſuch ſtore of them, that the Kings were enforced to lay it as an impoſition upon the Kings of Wales, who were not able to pay much mony for tribute, that they ſhould yearly bring in certaine hundreds of Wolves; by which meanes they were at the length quite rid from Wolves.

The

The Country of Wales had in times past a King of it self; yea, and sometimes two, the one of North-Wales, and the other of South-Wales, between which people at this day there is no great good affection: But the Kings of England did by little and little so gain upon them, that they subdued the whole Country unto themselves; and in the end King *Henry* the 8. intending thereby to benefit this Realme and them, did divide the Country into Shires, appointed there his *Judices Itinerantes*, or Judges of the circuit to ride; and by Act of Parliament, made them capable of any preferment in England, as well as other Subjects. When the first newes was brought to Rome, that *Julius Cæsar* had attempted upon Britain, *Tully* in the elegance of his wit (as appeareth in one of his Epistles) did make a flout at it, saying, That there was no gain to be gotten by it. For gold here was none, nor any other commodity to be had, unlesse it were by slaves, whom he thought that

that his friend to whom he wrote, would not look to be brought up in learning or Muſick. But if *Tully* were alive at this day, he would ſay, that the caſe is much altered, in as much as in our Nation is ſweetneſs of behavior, abundance of learning, Muſick, & all the liberal Arts, goodly buildings ſumptuous apparel, rich fare, and whatſoever elſe may be truly boaſted to be in any Country near adjoining.

Note.

Of Scotland.

The Northern part of *Britaine* is *Scotland*, which is a Kingdome of it ſelf, and hath been ſo from very ancient time, without any ſuch conqueſt, or maine tranſmutation of State, as hath been in other Countries. It is compaſſed about with the ſea on all ſides, ſaving where it joyneth upon England: and it is generally divided into two parts, the one whereof is called the *High-land*, and the other the *Low-land*.

The *Low-land* is the moſt civill part of the Realm, wherein religion is more orderly eſtabliſhed, and yieldeth reaſonable ſubjection unto the King, but the other part called the

the *High-land*, which lyeth further to the North, or elſe bendeth towards *Ireland*, is more rude and ſavage, and whither the King hath not ſo good acceſſe, by reaſon of Rocks and mountaines, as to bring the Noblemen, which inhabite there to ſuch due conformity of Religion, or otherwiſe, as he would.

Scotland very poor in formertimes.

This Countrey generally is more poor then England, or the moſt part of the Kingdomes of Europe: but yet of late yeares the wealth thereof is much encreaſed by reaſon of their great traffick to al the parts of Chriſtendome; yea unto *Spain* it ſelf, which hath of late years been denied to the Engliſh, and ſome other Nations: and yet unto this day they have not any ſhips but for Merchandize; neither hath the King in his whole Dominion any veſſel called *A man of war*. Some that have travelled into the Northerne parts of *Scotland*, do report, that in the *Solſtitium æſtivele*, they have ſcant any night, and that which is, is not above two houres, being rather a dim-

d mneſſe then a darkneſſe. The language of the Countrey is in the *Lowland* a kind of barbarous Engliſh. But towards Ireland ſide, they ſpeak Iriſh: which is the true reaſon whereof it is reported, that in Britain there are four languages ſpoken that is, Iriſh in part of Scotland, Engliſh for the greateſt part, Welch in Wales, *Corniſh* in *Cornwall*.

The reaſon why it is ſaid that in Britain are foure languages.

In the confines between the two Kingdomes of England and Scotland, which are commonly called the *Borders*, there lye divers out-laws and unruly people; which being ſubject to neither Prince by their good wits, but ſo far as they liſt, do exerciſe great robberies and ſtealing of cattell from them that dwell therabout: and yet the Princes of both Realmes, for the better preſervation of Peace and Juſtice, do appoint certain Warders on each ſide, who have power even by Martiall Law to repreſſe all enormities.

Borderers great robbers and ſtealers.

The Queen of England had on her ſide three: whereof one is called the *Lord Warden of the Eaſt Marches*,

Lord Warden of the Marches.

Marches, the other of the weſt Marches, the third, the Warden of the middle Marches, who with all their power cannot ſo order things, but that by reaſon of the outrages thereabouts committed, the borders are much unpeopled; whiles ſuch as deſire to be civill, do not like to live in ſo dangerous a place.

It hath been wondred at by many that are wiſe, how it could be, that whereas ſo many Countries, having in them divers Kingdomes and Regiments, did all in the end come to the dominion of one (as appeareth at this day in *Spaine*, where were wont to be divers Kings, and ſo in times paſt in England, where the ſeven Kingdomes of the Saxons did grow all into one) yet that England and Scotland, being continuate within one Iland, could never till now be reduced to one Monarchy; whereof in reaſon the French may be thought to have been the greateſt hindrance. For they having felt ſo much ſmart by the Armes of England alone, inſomuch that ſometimes all that whole

Note.

whole Country almoſt hath been over run and poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, have thought that it would be impoſſible that they ſhould reſiſt the force of them, if both their Kingdoms were united & joined into one.

The Cuſtome therefore of the Kings of France in former times was, that by their gold, they did bird unto them the Kings and Nobility of Scotland, and by that means the Kings of England were no ſooner attempting any thing upon France, but the Scots by and by would envade England: Whereupon the Proverb amongſt our people grew,

A Proverb

That he who will France win, muſt with Scotland firſt begin.

The policy of the French.

And theſe French-men continuing their policy, did with infinite rewards breake off the Marriage which was intended and agreed upon between King *Edward* the ſixth, and *Mary* the late unfortunate Queen of *Scotland*, drawing her rather to be married with the *Dolphin of France*, who was ſon to King *Henry* the ſecond: and afterward himſelf

ſelf reigned by the name of King *Francis* the ſecond: But this was ſo ill taken by the Engliſh, that they ſought revenge upon Scotland, and gave them a great overthrow in that battell which was called *Muſſelborough* field.

Muſſelborough field.

The people of this Country were in times paſt ſo barbarous, that they did not refuſe to eat mans fleſh: which, as S. *Hierom* doth witneſs of them, he himſelf ſaw ſome of them to do in *France*, and the fame hereof went ſo far, that *Chryſoſtome* in one place doth allude to ſuch a matter.

The barbarouſneſſe of the Scots in formertimes

There be many little Iſlands adjoining unto the great Iſland *Britain*: as at the very North point of Scotland the *Orcades*, which are in number above thirty, the chiefe whereof is named *Orkney*, whereof the people are barbarous.

The Orcades the people barbarous.

On the Weſt ſide of *Scotland* towards *Ireland*, lie the Iſlands called *Hebrides*, in number 4. where inhabite the people ordinarily called the *Red-ſhankes*. Not farre from thence is the Iſle *Mona*, commonly

The Red-ſhankes.

The Iſle of Man.

ly is called the *Iſle of Man*, the peculiar juriſdiction of the Earls of Darby, with homage notwithſtanding reſerved to the Crowne of England.

The Iſle of Angliſey.

On the North part of *Wales*, is the Iſland of *Angliſey*, which is reputed a diſtinct Shire.

The Iſle of Wight.

Towards *France* ſide, on the South part of *England*, is the Iſle of *Wight*, in Latine called *Victis*: which is a good hold in the narrow ſeas againſt the French. More neer *France* are the Iſles of *Gernſey* and *Jernſey*, where they ſpeak French, and are under the Crown of England.

The Iſles of Gernſey & Jernſey.

There are alſo many other, but of ſmall account: As the Iſles of *Thanet* and *Sheppy*, on the ſide of Kent, the *Sorlings* or *Sulley*, at the end of *Cornwall*, in number (as it is ſaid) 145. *Caldey*, *Lunday*, and the *Flatholms*, with others in the mouth of *Severn*: *Holy-farn*, *Cocket*, Ilands on the ſide of *Northumberland*. And thus much of Great Britaine, and the Iſlands thereunto adjoining.

Divers other Ilands

Of

Of the Ilands in the Mediterranean Sea.

THere be many Ilands in the *Mediterranean*, renowned in all the old Writers; but the chiefe of them onely shall be touched. From the Pillars of *Hercules* going East-ward, are two Ilands not farre from *Spaine*, which in times past were called *Insulæ Baleares*, for that the people of them did use (both for their delight and armor) slings, which they continually (almost) carried about with them: and whereunto, as *Pliny* writeth, they did traine up their Children from their youngest years, not giving them any meat, till they had from some post or beam cast it down with a sling. Of these were those Fonditors, or Sling-casters, which the *Carthaginians* and *Spaniards* did use in their wars against the *Romans*. The lesser of these, which lyeth most West, was called in the old time *Minorica*; The bigger, which

Insulæ Baleares.

lyeth more East, was called *Majorica*; and now *Minorica* and *Majorica* are both under the dominion of the King of *Spaine*.

The Iland of Corsica.

More Eastward in the Sea, called *Mare inferum*, or *Tyrrhenum*, lieth the Iland of *Corsica*, over against *Genua*: and direct Southward from thence lieth the great Iland *Sardinia*, for the quiet possession of which two, the warres were oftentimes revived between the old *Carthaginians* and the *Romans*: for these two Ilands lie in the middle very fitly.

The Iland of Sardinia

The Iland of *Corsica* is subject to the state of *Genua*; whither the *Genoes* do transport things out of the Maine; and are ruled by their Governours, as the *Venetians* do *Candy*.

This Iland is but barren, either in respect of some other that lye neere unto it, or of the Country of *Italy*; but yet yeeldeth profit, ease, and honour unto the States of *Genua*, which hath little land beside it.

The Iland of *Sardinia* also is no way

way so fruitful as *Sicily*, but it is under the government of the King of *Spain*, and was the same which was promised to *Anthony* the King of *Navarre*, father to *Henry* the fourth King of *France*, in recompence of *Pamplona* and the rest of the Kingdome of *Navar*, then and now detained from him and his heires by the *Spaniard*. But this was the device onely of the Cardinall of *Lorain*, who intending to draw him to Papistry, and to order his politick purposes, did make shew of this, which was no way meant by the *Spaniard*. *Note.*

Further to the East, at the very point of the South part of *Italy*, lyeth the great Iland *Sicilia*, which some have supposed to have been heretofore a part of the continent: but by an earth-quake and inundation of water, to have been rent off, and so made an Iland. The figure of this Country is *Triquetra*, triangle, or three square. *The Iland of Sicilia.*

Justin in his 4 Book doth seem to suspect that *Sicily* was in times past fastned unto *Italy*. But *Seneca*

in consolatione ad Martian, cap 97. doth say plainly, that it was sometimes a piece of the continent.

There was also a great contention for this Countrey between the *Carthaginians* and the *Romans*: but the *Romans* obtained it, and had from thence exceeding store of Corn yearly: whereupon *Sicily* was called *Horreum Pope Rome*. Here stood the goodly City called *Siracusa*, which was destroyed and sacked by *Marcellus* the *Roman*. When, as *Livy* writeth of him, he being resolved to set on fire that City, which was then one of the goodliest places of the world, could not choose but breake forth into teares, to see how vain and transitory the glory of worldly things is here.

The City Siracusa.

Note.

At that time lived *Archimedes*, who was a most admirable ingenious Engine-maker, for all kind of fortifications: of whom it is said, that by burning glasses which he made, he did set on fire divers ships which the *Romans* had lying in the Haven. When the City was taken, he

Archimides the famous Engine-maker.

he was making plots, and drawing figures on the ground, for to prevent the assaults of the *Romans*, and being unknown, he was slaine by some of the Souldiers which did break in upon him. Some think that it was he, and not *Architas*, which made the dove, of which it is written, that it was so equally poised, that being thrown up into the aire, it would hover or flutter there, and in a good space not fall down.

Sicily once a Kingdom. Two famous Tyrants in it.

This was in times past a Kingdome, where the two Tyrants, the elder and the younger *Dyonisius* did reigne; where *Gelo* also, that great friend to the *Romans*, did remain.

It was afterward made a province, and governed by a *Prætor*, or Deputy of the *Romans*: whereof *Veres* was one, who was so inveighed against by *Tully*.

It grew afterward to be a Kingdome again, in so much that *Tancredus* was King of *Sicily*, which entertain'd our *Richard* the first, when with *Philip* the King of *France*, he went to the conquest of the *Holy*

The Tyrant Phalaris.

Land. Here was likewise *Phalaris* the Tyrant so famous, King of *Agrigentum.*

The tyrannies of Sicily were very famous.

The tyrannies which were used in *Sicily*, were in times past so famous, that they grew into a Proverb; as, *Invidiâ Siculinon invenêre Tyranni tormentum majus*; but they who were the causes of all, did oftentimes speed very ill themselves; as appeareth by the elder *Dionysius*, who being driven out of his Dominion, did flee into *Italy*, and was glad there to teach children, that so he might supply his necessity. His son grew more tyrannous then the father, and stood so farre in fear of his own people, that many times he caused himself to be shut up in a Tower, and his guard to keep the door, that nobody might come at him; He durst not trust his barber to shave or clip him, for fear of cutting of his throat; but that which was done he caused his Daughters to do, who with the thin innet skin of walnuts being set on fire, are said to have taken off the hair of his face.

Note that cruelty is alwaies attended with fear.

This

This was he, whoſe felicity when *Damocles* a flatterer did ſeem marvelouſly to admire, he cauſed him to be ſet one day at dinner in his royall ſeat, with dainty fare before him; Plate, rich Hangings, Muſick, and all other matters of delight: but withall, a naked ſword, which was onely tyed with a ſingle haire of a horſes mane, to be hanged directly over him; the feare whereof did ſo feare the flatterer leſt it ſhould fal upon him, that he continually looked upwards, and about him, and took no joy of that which was before him: whereby *Dyoniſius* did evidently teach him, that the ſtate of ſome Princes, howſoever it ſeem glorious unto others, yet it doth bring little contentment unto themſelves, by reaſon of the continual dangers which hang over them.

Damocles the flatterer

It is reported of this man, that when all the people of this Country did for his cruelty continually curſe him, there was one woman which daily did go to the Churches, and prayed the gods to lengthen his

Note how the poor woman prayed for this Tyrant.

life; where withall when *Dionysius* was acquainted, marvelling himself at the reason of it, he sent for her, and asked what good thing he had done unto her, that she was so careful evermore to pray for him? But the woman answered, that it was not for love, but for feare, that she begged these things of the gods: For (said she) I am an old woman, I do remember when your Grandfather lived, who being very hard unto his people, was much maligned by them, and they prayed that they might be rid of him: which falling our, afterward your father came in place, and he was worse than the former: which when the subjects could not endure, they prayed also that he might dye, hoping that the next would be better: Then came your self in place, who have much exceeded the cruelty of your father: And whereas others wish that you were gone also trusting for amendment in the next, I that have lived so long, and see that things grow worse and worse, do pray that you may

my continue, becauſe that if we ſhould have one that ſhould ſucceed you, if he walke in the ſteps of his predeceſſors, he muſt needs be as bad as the Devill himſelf; for none elſe in tyranny can go beyond you.

Phalaris of *Agrigentum* was he who propoſed rewards unto him who invented new torments: which cauſed *Perillus* to make a Bull of Braſſe, into the which if offenders ſhould be put, and fire ſhould be ſet under, then it would make them roare like a Bull: But when upon the terror thereof none would ſo offend as to deſerve that torment, *Phalaris* took *Perillus*, the Authour thereof, and to try the experience, put him into it, whereby *Perillus* loſt his life.

A good note for all inventers of tortures & cruelty, and likewiſe for time flatterers.

This Countrey is now alſo under the King of *Spaine*, who among other titles was wont to call himſelf King of both *Sicilies*, reckoning this Iſland for one, and that part of *Italy* for another, which is now called *Calabria*, and was in the Romane Hiſtories named *Magna Graecia*.

There is nothing more renowned

The mountain Ætna

in all *Sicilia*, either with new or old Writers, then the mountain *Ætna*: which being on the outside oft covered with snow, yet by a sulphurous or brimstony matter, doth continually burn within: yea, so that whereas it was supposed in the ages last before us, that the matter being consum'd, the fire had ceased, twice in our age it hath broke forth again, to the incredible loss of all the country adjoining, the ashes thereof destroying vines and fruits, which were within the compass of many miles about.

Agatheas in his History doth tell, that in his one time there was an incredible deale of ashes which did fall about *Constantinople*, and the places neer adjoining, insomuch that the ground was covered with the same: which he reputeth to have been brought from the hill in *Sicily*: But *Bodin* in his *Method. Hist.* doth reprove this as a fable, which can have no shew of truth, by reason of the great distance of the place: notwithstanding it is certaine, that sometimes when

when it doth ſtrongly break out, the fields and vineyards, and all the fruits within the compaſſe of ſome miles, are much hurt therewithall.

The reaſon of the fire in the mountain Ætna.

The reaſon of this Fire was laid down by *Juſtine* in his 4. Books; and is ſince approved both by Hiſtorians and Philoſophers: which is, that within the ground there is great ſtore of Sulphure & brimſtony matter, which having once fire in it, is apt to keep it. And whereas all the whole Country is full of chinks and chaps, and hollowneſs within the ground, the matter which entreth there, doth miniſter ſubſtance to the continuance of that flame: as we ſee that water caſt on coales in the Smiths Forge, doth make them burn more fervently: and then into the Chinkes and Chaps the wind doth alſo enter, which by blowing and whiſſing, doth both cauſe the fire never to extinguiſh; and ſometimes (according unto the ſtrength of the blaſt) doth make flames break out either more or leſſe.

There are in the Hill *Ætna*, two prin-

principal places which are like unto two Furnaces with Tunne's on the top of them, where divers times (but especially in the Evening and night) the flame doth appear, mounting upwards; and it is so strong, that oftentimes it brings up with it burnt & scorching stones & pieces of hard substances, which seem to be rent out of some rocke, to the great terrour and danger of any that do come near.

Note. This is that place whither *Empedocles* threw himself, that he might be reported a god.

This was it whereof *Virgil* doth make his Tract called *Ætna*: which the Poets did report to be the shop of *Vulcan*, where *Cyclopes* did frame the Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*.

And to conclude, that is it which some of our grosse Papists have not feared to imagine to be the place of Purgatory: As they have been so foolish to think, that there is also another place, called the Mount *Vtdu* in *Iseland*, where soules have another Purgatory to be punished in,

in, but there by cold, which *Surius* in his Commentaries is so absurdly grosse as to report an I allow.

The Papists Purgatory is the fiery Ætna

The Papists have shew for their Purgatory in *Ætna*, out of that Book which is commonly called by the name of the *Dialogues* of *Gregory the Great*; For in that Booke there are divers things to that purpose. But our best Writers of late have discovered that that same Treatise is a counterfeit, being made by a later Pope *Gregory*, and not by the first of that name, ordinarily called *Gregorius Magnus*: who although he have in his Works divers things tending to superstition; yet he was never so absurd as to write things so unprobable, foolish, and grounded upon so bare reports as these were.

Such another Hill as the Mountain of *Ætna* is, was in time past *Vesuvius*, a Hill in *Campania*, which is part of *Italy*; but this never had the like continuance as that of *Ætna*, although in the time of *Pliny* the fire did breake forth there, and so strongly,

strongly, as that the elder *Pliny*, who spent all his time in discovering the secrets of Nature, pressing neer to behold it, was stifled with the flame, smoak, ashes or that he died in the place, as is most excellently described in the Book of his Epistle by his Nephew the yonger *Pliny*.

The death of Pliny the elder.

Not farre from *Sicily* on the south lieth the little Isle called in old time *Melita*: whence those dogs come which are so much desired under the names of *Canes Melitenses*.

Note.

This was the place where S. *Paul* was cast up after his ship-wrack in his journy to *Rome*, where the Viper hanged on his hand, and did not hurt him.

Malta the only place for repelling the Turks.

This Country is now called *Malta*, and is one of the places most renowned in the world for repelling of the *Turks*: When *Soliman* the Emperour of them did send against it a most mighty arm; it was then defended by them, who are called the Knights of *Malta*, which by sea do great spoile to the Gallies of the *Turk* that passe that way.

There

There were in times past diver Orders of Knights, and men that had vowed themselves to adventure their lives and whole state, for the maintenance of Christs Religion, and some places of the earth, against the Infidels and Sarazens.

The most ancient of all those were called the *Templers*, who were a great corporation or society, consisting of divers Gentlemen yonger brothers for the most part, out of all the Realms of Christendome: Their chiefe charge was to defend the City of *Jerusalem*, and the Reliques or remainder of the Temple there, and Sepulchre of Christ: for the preservation of which places, together with the rest of the *Holy Land*, they had given unto them, and purchased for their mony, very rich and ample possessions, in *England*, *France*, *Spaine*, *Italy*, and other places of Europe; insomuch that in the daies of *Matthew Paris*, he reporteth that they had under them many thousands of Mannors. *The society of the Knights Templers.*

They had also in every Kingdome where

where their Order was permitted a great and ample houſe, where ſome chief of their company did lye, who received the Rents within that Kingdome. and cauſed the money to be tranſported into the *Holy Land*, and other Ordinances to be made and executed belonging unto their Order: of which Houſes the *Temple*, that is now in *London* was a chiefe one, which had in former times belonged to the Jewes, but was afterwards tranſlated to that uſe, when the *Holy Land* was quite taken by *Saladine*, and could never be recovered into the hands of the Chriſtians ſince the ſociety of theſe *Templers* ceaſed: the Pope and the King of *France* conſpiring their ruines, and their Lands were diſperſed into divers mens hands.

The Pope & the King of France conſpiring their ruine.

In the ſame time when the *Templers* were in their ſtrength, there was another ſort called the *Hoſpitallers*, whoſe condition and imployment was very like unto the other; both of them fighting for the preſervation of *Paleſtina*.

Hoſpitallers

We

We read that ſometimes theſe two companies had great jarrs between themſelves, whereby grew much hinderance to the wars againſt the Infidels.

All theſe were accounted as Orders of Religion, and therefore it was forbidden them at any time to marry, without diſpenſation from the Pope; becauſe not being entangled to Wife and Children, they might be more reſolute to adventure their lives.

The Knights of Rhodes.

After them grew up the Order of the Knights of *Rhodes*, who ſince they could not live in the *Holy Land*, yet would abide as near unto it as poſſibly they might: and therefore partly to preſerve Pilgrims which ſhould go to viſit the Sepulcher of *Chriſt*, and partly to infeſt the *Turke* and *Saracens*, but eſpecially to keep the enemies of *Chriſts* faith from encroaching further upon Chriſtendome, which moſt earneſtly they did, and do deſire, they placed themſelves in the Iſland of *Rhodes*, where daily doing great ſcath

faith to the *Turk*, *Soliman* the great Warriour could not endure them, but with a mighty Army ſo overlaid them, that he won the Iſland from them.

After the loſſe of *Rhodes*, the Iland of *Malta* was given unto theſe Knights by *Charles* the 5. Emperour; whereupon they are now called the Knights of *Malta*: for the great Maſter after he came from *Rhodes* went into *Candy*, and from thence into *Sicily*, and ſo into *Italy*, from thence he made a voyage into *England* and then into *France*, and haſtily into *Savoy*, from whence he departed with the Religion into this Iſland, and there they continue and behave themſelves as in the former Iland; and offering no violence unto Chriſtians; they much hinder the courſes of the *Turkes* from *Græcia* and *Aſia*, and of the other *Sarazens* from *Fez* and *Morocco*. They are very valiant men, fit to do great ſervice, either by Land or Sea, as appeared when *Soliman* did think to have ſurpriſed them and their Iland; the

The Knights of Malta.

the deſcription of which war is diligently laid down by *Cælius ſecundus Curio*, in a Treatiſe dedicated to *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*.

There have been divers other Orders of Knights, yea, and ſome of them reputed to be a kinde of Religion, in *Portugal*, *France*, *England* *Burgundy*, and ſome other places of Chriſtendome; but becauſe their ſervice hath not been emploi'd purpoſely, as theſe, which are before mentioned, we do not touch them in this place.

Neer unto *Gracia* and *Peloponneſus*, on the Weſt ſide towards *Italy*, is the Iſle of *Corcyra*, now termed *Corfu*: and not far South from that, is *Cophalenia*; & from thence South is *Zon*, called by *Virgil Nemeroſa Zacynthus*: all which Ilands are at this day under the *Venetians*.

The Iſle Corfu. Cephalenia. Zon.

The greateſt commodity which that Countrey doth yield, are Corans, which are gathered of a kind of ſmall Grapes; and for the making whereof, they commonly one time every ſummer, for the ſpace of three

The commodities of the Countrey.

three weekes, have a continuall drought day and night, in which time the Currans are laid abroad in the open aire, and may not be taken in; insomuch that if the season do continue hot and dry, their merchandize is very good; but if there fall any raine untill the time be expired of their full drying, the Currans are not good, but do mould and change their colour to be somewhat white like meale. The State of *Venice*, under whom this Iland is, doth make a great commodity of the impost, or taxation, which is laid upon this Merchandize, calling the Tribute which is paid for them, the *Revenue of Saint Mark*: for unto that Saint is the City of *Venice* dedicated, and they hold him for their Patron.

The Impost laid on this Island, called, the Revenue of St Mark.

In this Iland (besides the Merchants who repaire thither) are divers *Italians*, who be there in Garison for the *Venetians*, in one special Castle, which commandeth the whole Iland.

There are also divers Fryars of that

that Nation, who perform unto their Country men such exercises of Religion as are convenient.

They will not suffer any of our Merchants to have Christian burial among them, unlesse at his death he be confessed after the *Romish* fashion: whereupon some have been forced to convey over some of their dead bodies into *Morea*, (which is not farre distant) to be buried there among the *Greekes*, and after their fashion.

Zant the Inhabitants Greeks.

The naturall Inhabitants of *Zant* are *Greeks*, both by Language and Religion, and observe all fashions of the *Greekish* Church: in whose words (being now much corrupted & depraved) there may yet be found some tokens and remainders of the old, pure, and uncorrupted *Greek*.

There are in this Countrey great store of Swine kept, whereof the Inhabitants do feed, and carry them into *Morea*: but the *Turks* there (by their *Mahumetane* profession) will taste no Swines flesh.

In *Zacynthus* our English Merchants

chants have an house of abode for their Traffick. South-East from *Moreah*, lyeth the great Island *Creta*, where *Minos* sometimes did reign, so famous for his severity.

Creta.

This Countrey was then called *Hecatompolis*, as having in it a hundred Towns and Cities.

Here stood the labyrinth which was the work of *Dedalus*, who conveighed the house so by the manifold turnings, infiniteness of Pillars and Doors that it was impossible to find the way; yet *Theseus* (by the help of *Ariadne* the Daughter of King *Minos*) taking a bottome of thred, and tying the one end at the first doore, did enter and slay the *Minotaur* which was kept there, and afterwards returned safe out again.

The labyrinth of Dedalus.

The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were such noted lyars, that (beside the Proverbs which were made of them, as, *Crettense mendacium, & Cretizandum est cum Cretensibus*) the Apostle *Paul* in his Epistle to *Titus*, who was left there by him as Bishop of that Island, doth cite

The most noted lyars.

cite a verse out of the Heathen Poet *Epimenides*, that the *Cretians* are ever lyars, evil beasts, & slow bellies.

This Island is in our daies called *Candy*, being the place from whence our Sugar of *Candy* is brought. It is under the *Venetians*, and reputed a part of their Seigniory; although the *Turks*, when they had taken *Cyprus*, did think also to have surprised it, but that it pleased God by the meanes of *Don John of Austria*, in the behalf of his brother the King of *Spaine*, and the *Venetians* to give the *Turke* that great overthrow at sea, in the fight near unto *Lepanto*. Yet since that time (no doubt) the *Turks* have a greedy eye upon the Island of *Candy*.

The Island Candy.

Between *Creta* and *Peloponnesus* lyeth *Cithera*: There was the fine Temple of *Venus*; who thereof by the Poets is called *Cithrea*. The Islands are many which lye in the Sea called *Mare Ægeum*, from the bottome of *Greece*, unto the top of the *Hellespont*, as all the *Cyclades*, *Euboia*, and the great Iland *Samos*, and

Cithera, where was the fine Temple of Venus.

Divers ſmal Iſlands.

and *Chios*; ſo *Seyres*, where *Achilles* was born, and was King of that Coutrey; There is alſo *Lesbos*, and *Cemnos*, *Mytilene*, and *Ithaca*, (where *Ulyſſes* was King, and *Andros*, whither *Themiſtocles* was ſent by the *Athenians* for Tribute, as *Plutarch* layeth down the Hiſtory: *Themiſtocles* did tell them, that he came to demand Tribute, or ſome great impoſition upon them, being accompanied with two goddeſſes; the one was *Eloquence*, to perſwade them; and the other, *Violence*, to enforce them. Whereunto the *Andreans* made anſwer, that they had on their ſide two goddeſſes as ſtrong; whereof the one was *Neceſſity*, whereby they had it not; and the other was *Impoſſibilitie*, whereby they could not part with that which they never poſſeſſed. Of theſe places ſomething may be read in the old Hiſtory of the *Greekes*. Divers of theſe did ſtrive that *Homer* was borne in them; but of certain many of thoſe Kings which *Homer* ſaith came with

Note.

Agamemnon

Agamemnon to the ſiege of *Troy*, were Kings but of thoſe ſmall Ilands.

Eaſtward from thence, not farre from ſome part af *Natolia*, or *Aſia* the leſſer, is the Iland of *Rhodes*, the friendſhip of the inhabitants, whereof was in ancient time very much deſired by the Princes that had to do that way: ſo that *Alexander* firſt, and the *Romans* afterwards, did embrace their league. *The Iſland of Rhodes.*

Here was that huge and mighty Image of the Sun, which was called *Coloſſus Rhodius*.

This Country was long defended by thoſe who were called the Knights of *Rhodes*, againſt the power of the *Turke*, and it was a great bulwarke to defend Chriſtendome, till that in the yeare one thouſand five hundred twenty and one, *Soliman* the Great *Turke* did win it from the Chriſtians by force.

From thence Southward is the Iſle *Carpathus*: but in the fartheſt end of the Eaſt part of the *Mediterranean* is *Cyprus*, which about 500. yeares ſince was a Kingdome, *The Iſle Carpathus.* *The Iſle Cyprus.*

and did afford great aide unto the Christians, that went to conquer the *Holy Land*; but it is now under the *Turke*. The chief City thereof is *Famogusta*, which is an Archbishops sea: for Christians for their tribute do yet live there. In this Countrey in old time was *Venus* much honoured, and therefore she was called *Cypria*, as also *Paphia*, because she had a temple in a City there called *Paphos*.

The City Famogusta.

The City Paphos.

The Island Tyrus.

Neer unto *Syria* stood the Iland *Tyrus*, against the pride whereof the Prophets doth much speak: this was a rich City for Merchandise and Navigation in old time; and is the place from whence *Dido* and the builders of *Carthage* did come.

The destruction of it is most famous by *Alexander* the great. Of the rest of the small Ilands we do say nothing.

Of

Of the Islands in the Indian Sea.

THe Islands are very many that do lye in the Sea adjoining to the East *Indies*; but the most famous among them shall onely be touched. Among old writers, as especially appeareth by *Solinus*, was well known that which was then called *Taprobana*, which lieth neer the Equinoctiall Line. It was in that time a Monarchy, where the Kings reigned not by succession, but by election: and if any of them did grow intolerable, he was deposed and enforced to dye, by withdrawing from him all things necessary. This is now called *Sumatra*, and hath in it divers Kings.

The Island of Sumatra

Not far from thence lye Eastward the two islands called *Java major* and *Java minor*; which were also known to the old Writers, as in general may be noted, that all the East part, either in the Continent, or in the Ilands have very many smal Kings and Kingdomes. From

Two Ilands Iava major and Iava minor.

The Islands of Molucco's

From whence yet more East lieth a great number of Iles, which are now called the *Molucco's*, which are places as rich for their quantity as any in the World: from these it is that the *Spaniards* have yearly so great quantity of all kinds of spice; neither is there any place of all the *East-Indies*, that doth more richly furnish home their Carracts, than do these *Molucco's*.

The great riches which the King of Spaine receives from hence yearly

The Islands which are called by that name, are by some of our writers accounted to be at least four & twenty or five and twenty; and some of them which are the bigger, have in them two or three Kings a-piece; and some of them which are lesse, are either the several Dominions of several Kings, or else two or three of them do belong to some one Prince. When Sir *Francis Drake* did compasse the whole World, he came near unto these, but did not touch at any of them; but Master *Candish* taking as large a journey, was in one or more of them, where he found the people to be intelligent and

Note.

and subtill, and the Kings of the Country to take upon them as great state as might be convenient for such petty Princes.

Some of these Islands the *Spaniards* in right of the *Portugals* have got into their own possession; with the Kings of some other they have leagued; and a third sort utterly detest them. More Northward, over against *China*, lyeth a Country consisting of a great many Islands called *Japona*, of *Japan*; the people whereof are much of the same nature with the men of *China*: This Country was first discovered by the *Jesuites*, who in a blind zeale have travelled into the farthest parts of the world, to win men to their Religion. This Island is thought to be very rich. *The Island of Japan.*

About the parts of *Japan* there are divers people, whose most ordinary habitation is at the Sea, and do never come into the Land, but only for their necessities, or to furnish themselves with new vessels, wherein they may abide, but lying

not farre from the Land they have ducks, and other fowls ſwimming about them, which ſometimes they take into their Boats and Ships, & in ſuch ſort do breed them, to the maintenance of them and their Children.

Into this *Japan* of late daies have our Engliſh alſo ſail'd, as into other parts of the East-Indies, and there erected a Factory.

Diverſs mal Ilands onely named.

The reſt that be either neer unto *Aſia* or *Africa*, becauſe there is little written of them, we paſſe over, onely naming them: as the *Philipinæ*, *Borneo*, *Bandara*: as alſo on the ſide of *Africke*, the Iſland of Saint *Laurence*, called by the inhabitants *Madagaſcar*, *Samara*, and others of leſſe note: And yet we do find in *Solinus* and *Pliny*, but eſpecially in *Pomponius Mela*, that it was known in old time that there were many Iſlands neer unto the East-Indies, which as it might be firſt diſcovered by the trafficking of the Iſlanders into the continent; ſo no doubt that Navy which *Alexander* ſent out to *India*,

to

to descry and coast thorow the Eastern seas, did give much light thereunto, partly by that which themselves did see, and partly by those things which they heard in such places, and of such persons as they met with in their travell.

Of the Islands in the Atlantick Sea.

THere be many Islands which be Westward from *Africa*, and from Europe: as those which are called the *Gorgades*, that lye in the same climate with *Guinea*, which are four in number, not inhabited by men, but they are full of Goats. *Peter Martyr* in his first *Decade*, the sixth Book, saith that the Admirall *Colonus*, in the year of Christ 1498 sailing to *Hispaniola* with eight ships, came to the Isle of *Madera*, from whence sending directly the rest of his ships to the East *Indies*, he in one ship with decks and two Carayels, sailed to the Equinoctiall betweene which and the Isle

The Ilands of Gorgades

The Isle Madera.

Madera, in the middeſt way lye 13. Iſlands of the *Portugalls*, in old time called *Heſperides*, now *Cabonerde*, two daies ſailing diſtant from the inner parts of *Ethiope*: one whereof is called *Bonaviſta*. Northward from thence, in the ſame climate with the South part of *Morocco*, lye thoſe which are called *Canaria*, or the fortunate Iſlands, which are ſeven in number, being moſt fruitful, and very pleaſant, and therefore called by that name, *Fortunata Inſula*. This is famous in them, that it hath pleaſed all Coſmographers to make their Meridian to be their firſt point where they do begin to reckon the computation of their Longitude; and unto them, after three hundred and threeſcore Degrees to return again.

Heſperides.

Bonaviſta.

Canary Ilands.

From theſe Iſlands it is, that thoſe ſtrong and pleaſant Sacks, which are called *Canary Wines* are brought; and from thence are fetched thoſe that they call *Canary Birds*. Theſe Iſlands are under the Crowne of *Spaine*: The heat of the Countrey

From hence the beſt Canary Sacks.

is

is very great and therefore fitter for concoction; but beſides that, the ſayle of it ſelf is accommodated thereunto, and by reaſon of them, both theſe Iſlands do bring forth a Grape, which is ſweeter in taſte then any other Grape, and hath that property with it, that the Wine which is made thereof, doth not fume into the head, like other Sack, but doth help the ſtomacke, and exerciſe the force of it there. The ſlips of their Vines have been brought into *Spaine*, and ſome other places of *Europe*, but they have not ſorted to the ſame purpoſe as they do in their native Countrey...

From hence great ſtore of Sugar-canes.

There do grow alſo in theſe Iſles good ſtore of Sugar-canes, which yeeldeth plentifully that kinde of commodite unto *Spaine*, either for Marmelets (wherein they much delight) or for other uſes.

Peter Martyr in the beginniug of his Decades which he hath written *de Orbe novo*; doth particularly touch the names, and ſome other things of theſe Iſlands.

The Isle of S. Thomas.

On the backside of *Africa* also, just under the *Equinoctial*, is the Isle of Saint *Thomas*, inhabited by the *Portugals*; which Island was taken in the later time of Queen *Elizabeth* by the *Dutch*: it is reported that in the midst of this Iland is an Hill, and over that a continual cloud, wherewith the whole Island is watered, (such a like thing as this is reported of the Isle of *Cloves*:) The aire of this Island is unwholsome, and there is hardly seen any *Portugal* or stranger that comes to dwell there, which lives till he be above forty years of age.

The Isle of Cloves.

The Ilands of Azores.

More Northward from *Africke* lye those Islands which are called *Azores Insulæ*, being six or seven in number; of which *Tercera* is one of the chief: of whom, the rest by some are called *Tercera's*, which are farre inferiour in fruitfulnesse unto the *Canaries*. These were first under the Crown of *Portugal*, and one of them was the last which was kept out from the King of *Spaine*, by the Prior *Don Antonio*, who afterward called

called himself King of *Portugal*, but the *Spaniard* at last took this *Terra* from him, and doth possesse all these Islands, together with the rest of the Dominion, which did belong to the *Portugall*.

Note the unadvisedness of Don Antonio.

He who list to see the unadvised proceedings of *Don Antonio*, both in parting with *Lisbon*, and the rest of *Portugall*, as also in losing these Islands which last of all held out for him, let him read *Conestagio* of the union of *Portugall* to the Crown of *Castile*. But these *Azores* have in times past yeelded much Oade, which thereupon in *England* was called *Iland Oade*; but now they are the place where the *Spaniards* do commonly touch, and take in fresh water, both going and comming to and from *America*, finding that to passe directly without turning on either hand towards *America* is very hard, by reason of the strong current of the water from the gulph of *Mexico*, and so forward to the East: and therefore they are enforced either to go lower to the South, and

and ſo to water in ſome part of *Guinea*, or thereabout, or elſe to keep up as high as theſe Iſlands.

Of America, or the new World.

ALthough ſome do diſpute out of *Plato* and the old Writers, that there was not only a gueſſe, but a kind of knowledge in ancient time, that beſides *Europe*, *Aſia* and *Africa* there was another large Country lying to the Weſt, yet he that ſhall advitedly peruſe the conjectures made thereupon, may ſee that there is nothing of ſufficiencie to enforce any ſuch knowledge, but that all antiquitie was utterly ignorant of the new found Countries towards the Weſt. Whereunto this one Argument moſt forcible, may give credit, that at the firſt arriving of the *Spaniards* there they found in thoſe places, nothing ſhewing Trafficke, or knowledge of any other Nation; but the people naked, untivill, ſome of them devourers of

The people of America utterly void of all manner of knowledge of God, or goodneſſe.

mens

mens flesh, ignorant of shipping, without all kind of learning, having no remembrance of History or writing, among them; never having heard of any such Religion as in other places of the world is known, but being utterly ignorant of Scripture, or *Christ*, or *Moses*, or any *God*, neither having among them any token of Crosse, Church, Temple, or Devotion, agreeing with other Nations. The reasons which are gathered by some late Writers out of *Plato*, *Seneca*, and some other of the Ancient, are rather conjectural, that it was likely that there should be some such place, than any way demonstrative, or concluding by experience; that there was any such countrey: and the greatest inducement which they had to perswade themselves, that there was any more Land towards the West then that which was formerly known, was grounded upon this, that all *Asia*, *Europe* and *Africke*, concerning the longitude of the World, did containe in them but 180, degrees: and therefore it was

The reasons conjectual of a new found World.

was moſt probable, that in the other 180. which filleth up the whole courſe of the Sun to the number of 360 degrees, God would not ſuffer the water only to poſſeſſe all, but would leave a place for the habitation of men, beaſts, flying and creeping creatures.

I am not ignorant that ſome, who make too much of vain ſhewes out of the Britiſh Antiquities, have given out to the world, and written ſomething to that purpoſe, that *Arthur* ſometimes King of *Britain*, had both knowledge of theſe parts, and ſome Dominion in them: for they find (as ſome report) that King *Arthur* had under his government many Iſlands, and great Countries towards the North and Weſt: which one of ſome ſpecial note hath interpreted to ſignifie *America*, and the Northern parts thereof, and thereupon have gone about to entitle the Queen of *England* to be Soveraigne of thoſe Provinces, by right of deſcent from King *Arthur*. But the wiſedome of our State hath been ſuch, as to neg-

Some have entituled the Queen of England Soveraigne of theſe Provinces.

l. &

left that opinion, imagining it to be grounded upon fabulous foundations, as many things are which are now reported of King *Arthur*; only this doth carry some shew with it, that now some hundreds of years since, there was a Knight of *Wales*; who with shipping and some pretty company did go to discover those parts: whereof as there is some record of reasonable credit amongst the Monuments of *Wales*, so there is this one thing which giveth pregnant shew thereunto, that in the late Navigation of some of our men to *Norumbega*, and some other Northern parts of *America*, they find some tokens of civility and Christian Religion; but especially they do meet with some words of the *Welch* language; as that a Bird with a whitehead should be called *Pengwinn*, & other such like: yet because we have no invincible certainty hereof, and if any thing were done, it was only in the Northern and worse parts: and the entercourse betwixt *Wales* and those parts, in the space of divers hundred years,

years, was not continued, but quite silenced: we may go forward with that opinion, that these Westerne Indies were no way known to former ages.

God therefore remembring the propheſie of his Son, that the Gospel of the Kingdome ſhould before the day of judgement be preached in all coaſts and quarters of the world, and in his mercy intending to free the people; or at the leaſt ſome few of them, from the bondage of Satan (who did detaine them in blockiſh ignorance) and from their Idolatrous ſervice unto certain vile ſpirits, (whom they call their *Zemes*, & moſt obſequiouſly did adore them) raiſed up the ſpirit of a man worthy of perpetual memory (one *Chriſtopherus Columbus*, born at *Genua* in *Italy*) to ſet his mind to the diſcovery of a new World; who finding by that compaſſe of the old known World, that there muſt needs be a much more mighty ſpace (to the which the Sun by his daily motion did compaſſe about) then that which

Their Religion.

Columbus. the firſt diſcoverer of America.

which was already known and discovered; and conceiving that this huge quantity might as wel be Land as Sea, he could never satisfie himself till he might attempt to make proof of the verity thereof.

Being therefore himself a private man, and of more vertue than Nobility, after his reasons and demonstrations laid down, whereby he might induce men that it was no vain thing which he went about, he went unto many of the Princes of Christendome, and among others to *Henry* the seventh, King of *England*, desiring to be furnished with shipping and men fit for such a Navigation: but these men refusing him, partly because they gave no credit to his Narration; and partly lest they should be derided by their Neighbour Princes, if by this *Genoe*-stranger they should be cousened; but especially, for that they were unwilling to sustaine the charges of shipping: At last he betook himself unto the Court of *Ferdinandus* and *Elizabeth*, King and Queen of *Castile*, where

where also at the first he found but small entertainment; yet persisting in his purpose without weariness, & with great importunity, it pleased God to move the mind of *Elizabeth* the Queen to deale with her husband to furnish forth to ships, for the discovery only, and not for conquest: whereupon *Colũbus* in the year thousand four hundred ninety and two, accompanied with his brother *Bartholomæus Columbus*, and many Spaniards, sayled farre to the West, for the space of threescore daies and more, with the great indignation & often mutinies of his company, fearing that by reason of their long distance from home, they should never return again; insomuch that the General, after many perswasions of them to go forward, was at length enforced to crave but three daies, wherein if they saw not the Iland, he promised to return; and God did so blesse him, to the end that his Voyage might not prove in vain, that in that space one of his Company did espye Fire, which was a certain

In the year 1492. America discovered by Columbus.

certain Argument that they were near to the Land: as it fell out indeed.

The first Land whereunto they came, was an Island called by the inhabitants *Haity*, but in remembrance of *Spaine* from whence he came, he termed it *Hispaniola*: and finding it to be a Countrey full of pleasure, and having in it abundance of Gold and Pearle, he proceeded further, and discovered another bigge Isle, which is called *Cuba*: of the which being very glad, with great treasure he returned unto *Spaine*, bringing joyful newes of his happy successe.

The Island Haity.

The riches of the country.

The Island Cuba.

When *Columbus* did adventure to restraine the time of their expectation within the compasse of three daies, engaging himself to return, if in that spice they saw no Land; there be some write, that he limited himself not at all adventures, but that he did by his eye discerne a difference in the colour, of the clouds which did arise out of the west, from those which formerly he had

had seen: which clouds did argue by the clearnesse of them, that they did not arise immediately out of the Sea, but that they had passed over some good space of the Land, and thereby grew clearer and clearer, not having in them any new or late risen vapours: but this is but conjectural.

The Spaniards, who are by nature a people proud, have since the death of *Columbus*, laboured to obscure his fame, envying that an *Italian* or stranger should be reported to be the first discoverer of those parts.

The pride of the Spaniard, labouring to obscure the fame of Columbus.

And therefore have in their writings since given forth, that there was a *Spaniard* which had first been there; and that *Columbus* meeting with his Cards and descriptions, did but pursue his enterprize, and assume the glory to himself.

But this fable of theirs doth savour of the same spirit wherewithall many of them in his life time did reproach him, that it was no matter of importance to find out these Countries, but that, if that he had not done it,

it, many other might, and would. Which being ſpoken to *Columbus* in a ſolemne dinner, he called for an Egge, and willed all the gueſts one after another to ſet it up on end. Which when they could not do, he gently bruiſing the one end of it, did make it flat, and ſo ſet it up, by imitation whereof each of the other did the ſame: whereby he mildly did reprove their envy towards him, and ſhewed how eaſie it was to do that which a man had ſeen done before.

To go forward therefore: *Columbus* being returned to *Caſtile*, after his welcome to the Princes, was made Great Admirall of *Spain*, and with a new Fleet of more Ships was ſent to ſearch further: which he accordingly did, and quickly found the maine Land, not farre from the Tropick of *Cancer*.

Which part of the Countrey, in honour of *Spain*, he called *Hiſpania nova*, in repect whereof at this day the King of *Spaine* doth entitle himſelf *Hiſpaniarum Rex*. *Hiſpania nova.*

Some

Some there be which write, that *Columbus* did not discover further then the Islands; and that he spent the greatest part of his former labours in coasting *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*, to see whether they were Islands, or a Continent; and that some other in the meane time did thrust themselves forward and discryed the firme Land: among whom *Americus Vespucius* the chiefe, of whose name a great part of the Countrey is called at this day *America*.

Of whom this Country had its name.

Manner of the people.

They found the people both of the maine Lands and Islands very many in number, naked, without cloaths or Armour; sowing no Corn, but making their Bread of a kinde of Root, which they call *Maiz*. Men most ignorant of all kind of Learning, admiring at the Christians, as if they had been sent downe from Heaven, and thinking them to be immortall, wondring at their Ships, and the tacklings thereof; for they had no Ships of their own, but big troughs, which they call their Canoes,

Canoes, being made hallow (or the body of a Tree) with the sharp bones of Fishes: for yron and such like instruments they have none.

Although it do appear, that by the Warres of one of their petty Princes, or Kings, whom they call *Cassickes*, had against another, many thousands of the Inhabitants of those Countries were continually wasted and spoiled: yet the number of them was so great in every part of the *West-Indies*, that in *Hispaniola* alone there were supposed to be by computation of the *Spaniards* first arriving there, not so few as 2000000. which yet by the cruelty of the *Spaniards* were so murthered, and other ways made away, that within fifty years after (as their Writers report) there were scant any thousands in that Island remaining of them. *The cruelty of the Spaniards.*

The like is to be said of the populousnesse of other Coasts and quarters there.

The Armour which those people did weare when they entred into the *Their Armour.*

the Warres, was nothing but some sleight covering, either made of Wood, or Sheels of Fishes, or of Cotton-wooll, or some such foolish matter. For they had no use at all of Iron or Steele, but the most part of them came without any kinde of cloathing, or covering, yet armed with Bowes and Arrowes, which were made sharp at the end with the scraping of Fish-bones, or with Fish-bones themselves put on the end; like an Arrow-head; and that oftentimes they dipped in a kind of most venomous poyson: Some other of them had for their Weapons great clubs, wherewith they did use to beat out the braines of those with whom they did combate.

Note their bread.

They had amongst them no good or wholsome food, for even that *Maiz* whereof they made their bread, had in the root thereof a most venomous kinde of liquor, which is no better than deadly poyson; but they crush out that juice, and afterward do prepare the root, so that it maketh them a kinde of Bread. There

There was no ſort of good Literature to be found among them: nay, they could not ſo much as diſtinguiſh any times the one from the other, but by a blockiſh kind of obſervation of the courſe of the Moon, according to which they made their computation, but without any kind of certainty, ſaving for ſome few Moneths which were lately paſt: but for the ſet calculating of ought which was done divers years before, they could do nothing therein, but onely groſſely aime at it.

No good literature amongſt them

But that in all Ages it hath appeared, that Satan hath uſed ignorance as one of the chiefeſt meanes whereby to increaſe Idolatry, and conſequentlie to enlarge his kingdome; it were other wiſe incredible, that any who have in them reaſon, and the ſhape of men, ſhould be ſo brutiſhly ignorant of all kind of true Religion, devotion, and underſtanding.

For the adoration which they do give, was only unto certain foule ſpirits, which they call by the name

of their *Zemes*. In remembrance of whom, divers of them did keep in their houſes certain things made of cotton wooll, in the manner of puppets, or like Childrens babies, and to theſe they did yeeld a reverance, ſuppoſing ſome Divine Nature to be in them, becauſe ſometimes in the Evening; and in the night time they had ſuch illuſions offered unto them, as that they ſaw theſe their Puppets to move and ſtirre up and down in their houſes, and ſometimes to utter voices, and give divers ſignifications of ſuch things as they would have to be done, or not to be done: Yea, and that with ſuch effect from the devill alſo, that if their wills and commandements were not fulfilled, there was ſome vengeance or puniſhments executed upon them or their Children, the more to keep them in awe & ſervility, to the great enemy of mankind.

Note how the Devill did ſtrangely delude theſe people.

Not long after the *Spaniards* entred thoſe parts, there were in divers of the Iſlands, and ſome parts of the Main, ſuch incredible tempeſts, and diſtur-

disturbances of the Aire, by winde and rain, thunder and lightning, as that the like had never been seen nor heard of in the memory of man: which are ordinarilie interpreted to be the speciall work of the Devill: who not unfitly is termed by Saint *Paul* the Prince of the Aire, as having a liberty given him of God there sometimes to do strange executions: and of likelyhood, he did make these stirs, either grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into those parts, or else seeking to fright the Inhabitants from associating themselves with those who brought (although but superstitiously) the knowledge of God, and the Redeemer, being desirous that they should look for more such distemperatures and vexations, if they would confederate themselves with them.

Note the malice of Satan.

The people were so ignorant of all humane and civill conversation, and trafficking into those parts, at the first comming of the Christians thither, that they thought they

The admiration of the people at the approach of the men and shipping.

could never sufficiently admire their persons, their shipping, or any other thing which they brought with them: Whereupon they without ceasing gazed on the manner of their Ships, seeing them to be so great, and consisting of divers Planckes: But they were never satisfied with staring upon their Masts, Sayles, Cables, and other Ropes and Tacklings, whereunto they had never beheld any thing like before: and yet nature and necessity had taught them to make unto themselves certain Vessels for the Sea, of some one tree, which they did use to get down, not with cutting, but with fire: and when it lay along upon the ground, they did use also fire, either to burn away that which was tough and unfit without, or to make it hollow within: although they have also the shels and bones of Fishes, whereby they made smooth.

But some of these Troughes or Canoes were so great, that sometimes above twenty men have been found rowing in one.

The

The mighty bigneſſe of the trees of Braſile.

The Trees of *America*, but eſpecially in *Braſilia*, being ſo huge, that it is reported of them, that ſeveral families have lived in ſeveral arms of one Tree, to ſuch a number as are in ſome petty Villages, or Pariſh in Chriſtendome.

They conceived them to be ſome gods.

Among other ſtrange opinions which they conceived of the *Spaniards* this was one, that they were the ſons of ſome god, and not born of mortall ſeed, but ſent down from Heaven unto them: and this conceit was the ſtronger in them, becauſe at the firſt, in ſuch conflicts as they had with them, they could kill few or none of them: the reaſon whereof was, partly the armour of the *Spaniards*, and partly the want of Iron and Steele upon the Arrowes which the *Americans* did ſhoot: but they were not very long of that opinion, that they were immortal, but reformed that errour, both by ſeeing the dead corps of ſome of the Chriſtians, and by trying an experiment upon ſome of them alſo: for they took of them, and put their

heads under the water, and held them till they were choaked; by which they knew them to be of the same nature as other men.

They admired and feared a Letter.

Among other points which did shew the great ignorance and unlettered stupiditie of these *Indians*, this was one, that they could not conceive the force of writing of Letters; insomuch that when one *Spaniard* would send unto another, being distant in place, in *India* with any provision, and would write a Letter by him, what the fellow had received from him; the poor *Indian* would marvell how it should be possible that he to whom he came should be able to know all things which either himself brought or the sender directed: And thereupon divers of them did think that there was some kind of spirit in the paper, and marvellously stood in fear of such a thing as a Letter was.

This Country yeelds great abundance of strange Herbs, the like whereof are not to be found in other parts of the World: as also some very

very rare beasts, as one among the rest, who by *Peter Martyrs* description, hath some part like an Elephant, some part like an Horse, and divers other parts like divers other Beasts; Nature having studied to expresse a great many several creatures in one.

Some very rare Beasts.

There are also found at the Sea or within some Rivers, Crocodiles, but not of that hugenesse as those that breed in *Ægypt* in the River *Nilus*, whereof some are described by *Pliny* to be at the least 24. Cubits in length; which argues the Crocodile to be the greatest creature in the world that comes of an Egg.

The Sea Crocodiles.

There are also thereabout some extraordinary Stones growing in the Land; as above others the Blood stones, whereof there are great store: but especially there is one thing of great beauty and worth, that is, the abundance of Pearles, which are taken in shell-fishes, and are of a great quantity, as any that be in the Seas near to the *East-Indies*: so that the true cause of the

Some rare stones.

plenty of Pearle in *Europe*, in this our Age, beyond that incomparably which hath been in the dayes of our forefathers, is to be aſcribed to the diſcovery of theſe New-found Lands

Divers trees not elſewhere found.

There are alſo here divers Trees which are not to be found elſewhere: and many Roots, which ſerve for divers purpoſes.

The abundance of Kin and Buls.

Among other things (whereof there is great plenty in thoſe Weſterne parts) is the abundance of Kine and Buls: whereof they report, that there is ſuch ſtore in *Guba* and *Hiſpaniola*, that there are killed down divers thouſands every year, whereof the Spaniard maketh no other uſe, but to take the Tallow, or the Hide; which ſerveth them in their ſhipping, and for divers other purpoſes; but the fleſh, or the moſt part of them, they ſuffer for to putrifie, as making little account of it: partly becauſe of the heat of the Country, wherein they eat little fleſh, and partly becauſe they have ſtore of Hens, and other more dainty meat, whereupon, together with

with fish, they do very much feed It may seem a kind of miracle, unto him who looketh no higher than the ordinary rules of Nature, and doth not expect the extraordinary and unlimited power of God, that whereas a great part of *America* doth lie in the *Zona Torrida*, in the self same climate with *Æthiopia*, and the hotteſt parts of the *East-Indies*, where the inhabitants are not only tawny, as all be in *Ægypt*, and in *Mauritania*, but also coale-black and very *Negroes*; here there should be no man whose colour is black, except it be those which are brought out of *Africa*, but that the people should be of a reasonable fair complexion; which is to be ascribed only unto Gods peculiar will, and not to that which some fooliſhly have imagined, that the generative seed of those people should be white, and that other of the *Æthiopians* black; for that is untrue, in as much as the *Æthiopians* case doth not differ from the quality of other men.

The condition of the people of America.

The *Spaniards* did find the people to be here moſt ſimple, without fraud, giving them kind entertainment, according to their beſt manner; exchanging for knives and Glaſſes, and ſuch like toyes, great abundance of Gold and Pearle.

It is certain, that by the very light of Nature, and by the ordinary courſe of humane ſhape, there were among this people very many good things, as affabilitie in their kind, hoſpitalitie towards ſtrangers, which had not offended them, according to their ability, and open and plaine behaviour, yea and in ſome parts of theſe *Weſt Indies*, there was an opinion in groſſe, that the ſoul was immortall, anp that there was life after this life: where beyond certain hils (they know not where) thoſe which dyed in defence of their Countrey, ſhould after their departure from this life, remain in much bleſſedneſſe: which opinion cauſed them to bear themſelves very valiantly in their fights, either ſtriving to conquer their enemies,

The Religion.

mies, or with very good contentment, enduring death (if it were their hap to be taken, or slain) in as much as they promised themselves a better reward elsewhere: But withall, as it could not chuse but be so, there were many other grievous sins amongst them: as adoration of Devils, Sodomie, Incest, and all kind of Adultery; Ambition in very high measure; a deadly hatred each of other: which proceeded all from the fountain of ignorance wherewith Satan had blinded their eyes: yet there were among them some, which by a kind of blind witch-craft had to evil purpose, acquaintance, and entercourse with foule spirits.

Yet many grievous sins by them committed.

The manner of their attire, or beautifying themselves, which divers of these people had severally in severall parts, did seeme very strange unto them who came first into that country. For some of them did adorne themselves with the shells of fishes, some did weare Feathers about their heads, some had whole garments made of Feathers, and those

Their attire

those very curiously wrought, and placed together of divers colours: to which purpose they did most use the feathers of Peacocks or Parrots, or such other birds, whose colouring was of divers colours. Yea, in very many places they had their lower lips bor'd thorow with a great hole, and something put into them, as also into the upper parts of their ears, being pierced in like manner: which as it seemed to themselves to be a point of beauty, so it made them appear to other men to be wonderful ugly.

Infinite store of gold and silver in America.

The quantity of gold and silver which was found in those parts was incredible, which is the true reason wherefore all things in Christendome (as *Bodin de Rep.* observeth) do serve to be sold at a higher rate then they were in the daies of our forefathers, when indeed they had not so: for as he noteth, it is the plenty of gold & silver which is brought from this *America*, that maketh money to be in greater store, and so may more easily be given, then it could be

be in the daies of our Predecessors.

Precious mines.

But for the thing it self, it is testified by all writers, that there were in those parts very great mines of the most precious metals, that in the banks of rivers, with the washing of the water, there was divers times fretted out very good and big pieces of gold, which without melting and trying, was of reasonable perfection; and the like was to be found in many places of the Land, when the people did dig for their husbandry, or for any other use.

This made the inhabitants there (for the commonnesse of it) to account gold and silver but as a vile thing; and yet by the reason of the colour of it, for variety sake, to be mingled with the Pearle, divers of them did wear it about their necks and about their arms. And yet we do find, that in some part of the west Indies, the Kings did make some reckoning of gold, and by fire did try it out to the best perfection; as may appeare by *Attabaliba*, who had a great house piled upon the sides

Attabaliba his ransome

sides with great wedges of gold ready tryed, which he gave to the *Spaniards* for a ransome of his life; and yet they most perfidiously did take his life from him.

The Country people exchanged it for bables.

But the meane account ordinarily which the people had of gold, did cause them very readily to bring unto the *Spaniards* at their first arrivall great store of that metall, which they very readily exchanged for the meanest trifles and gewgawes which the other could bring, even such things as wherewith children do use to play: But there was nothing more acceptable unto them then Axes and Hammers, Knives, & all tooles of Iron, whereof they rather make account to cut down their timber to frame it, and to do other such necessaries to their convenient use belonging, then to fight, or to do hurt each to other: and therein may appear the great variety of Gods disposition of his creatures here and there; when in all that maine Continent of *America*, but especially in that which lieth between

tween or near the *Tropicks*, there is no Iron or Steel to be found; which without doubt gave great way to the conqueſt of the ſtrongeſt places there; as of *Mexico* by name, when armed men with Gunnes, and other inſtruments of warre, were to fight againſt them which were little better then naked; and it was rightly upbraided by one of his Countrymen to *Ferdinandus Corteſius* upon one of his returnes from *America*, having made exceeding boaſt of his great victories in thoſe parts, and comming afterwards in ſervice into *Africk*, where he being hardly laid unto by the *Moores*, and ſhewing no valour at all, it was remembred unto him, that it was an eaſie thing for him to do al thoſe exploits which he craked ſo much of in the *Weſt-Indies*, in as much as the people there had nothing to reſiſt.

There was nothing more dreadfull to thoſe unarmed men, then the ſight of Horſes and men riding upon them, whereof a very few did quickly over-bear many thouſands of them,

They dreaded men on horſe-back.

them, even almoſt in the beginning of the diſcovery of thoſe parts.

Ferdinandus and *Elizabeth*, then King and Queen of *Caſtile*, and after them *Charles* the fifth the Emperor, who ſucceeded in their right, partly to ſtir up their ſubjects to action, and partly to procure unto themſelves the more treaſure with leſſe expence and trouble of their own, did give leave unto divers of their ſubjects, that by ſpeciall commiſſion they might paſſe into thoſe parts, and there have ſeverall Quarters and Countries allotted unto them, where they might dig and try out Gold and Silver, on condition, that they did allow cleare unto the King, the fifth part of ſuch commodities as did ariſe unto them; and therefore neere unto every Mine and Furnace, the King had his ſpeciall Officers, which did daily attend and take up his Tribute. And to the end that all things might the better be ordered, both there, and in *Spaine* (concerning the affaires of thoſe Countries) the King

The King had the fifth part for his tribute.

King cauſed a Councell and Councell houſe to be newly erected at *Sivill*, where all things ſhould be handled that did grow to any controverſie: and where the intelligences and advertiſments might be laid up as in a place of record, which ſhould from time to time bee brought out of *America*: Of this Councell *Peter Martyr* (who wrote the Decades) was one, and continued there till he was very old; and therefore might upon the ſureſt inſtructions ſet down theſe things which he committed to ſtory.

A Councel at Sivill for the government of America.

The deſire of gain cauſed the *Spaniards* to ſeek further into the Countries: but the tyranny and the covetouſneſſe of the *Spaniards* was ſuch, in taking from them their goods, in deflowing their Wives and Daughters; but eſpecially, in forcing them to labour in their Gold Mines without meaſure, as if they had been Beaſts, that the people deteſting them, and the name of Chriſtians for their ſakes, did ſome of them kill themſelves, and the

Note the Spaniards cruelty.

the mothers destroyed their children in their bellies, that they might not be born to serve so hate full a Nation: and some of them did in war conspire against them; so that by slaughter and otherwise the people of the Countrey are almost all wasted nowwithin a hundred years, being before many millions: and those which remain are as Slaves, and the *Spaniards* almost only inhabite those parts.

His insolency and tyrannising pride.

It is not unknown to all the parts of *Europe*, that the insolencie of the *Spaniards* is very great, even over *Christians*, tyrannizing and playing all outrages whereseever they get men in subjection; and this maketh them so hatefull to the *Portugals* at home, to the *Italian* in *Millain* and *Naples*, but especially to the *Low-Country-men*, who have therefore much desire to shake off the yoke of their Governour. Besides that, they are men immoderately given to the lust of the Flesh, making no conscience (even at home) even to get Bastards in their young dayes, and re-

Their beastly basenes.

reputeth it no infamy unto them to frequent Harlots and Brothel-houſes: but when they are abroad, eſpecially in warlike ſervices, they are very outragous, impudently and openly deflouring mens Wives and Daughters. It may eaſily then be gueſſed, what diſorder they kept in the *Weſt-Indies*, where the Countries are hot, and the women were not able to reſiſt their inſolencies; and how they did tyrannize over the poor unarmed people, making them to drudge for them, not only like ſlaves, but bruit beaſts: which groſs over-ſight of theirs was at the firſt ſo apparent, that all of good minds did complaine thereof, as appeareth by *Peter Martyr* himſelf, who in his writing to the Pope, and other Princes, doth much deplore the ill uſage of them who in name were Chriſtians, towards thoſe ſimple Infidels. And certainly it cauſed many of them to blaſpheme the name of God, and of Chriſt, and to renounce their Baptiſme, whereunto they were either forced or intreated, when

Note their inhumanity

when they measured the God of the Christians by the actions of his servants, whom they found to be blasphemers and swearers, riotous and great Drunkards, ravenous tyrannous, and oppressors, unsatisfied, covetous, fornicators, beyond measure given to incredible wantonnesse, and exercising even among themselves, all kind of envie, contention, murthers, poisonings, and all sort of inhumane behaviour.

The Friars complaint of their cruelty

Not long after the arrivall of the *Spaniards* there, there were certain Fryars and religious men, who moved with some zeale to draw the people there to the Christian faith, did travell into those parts, that so they might spread abroad the Gospel of Christ, and when they came there, beholding the intemperance of their Country-men, which turned many away from the profession of Religion, they were much moved in their hearts, and some of them by writings, and some other of them by travelling personally backe againe into *Spaine*, did informe the King

King and his Court, how dishonorable a thing it was to the name of Christ, that the poor people should be so abused: and how improbable it was that those courses being continued, any of them would hardly embraced the faith.

The earnest Petition of these, caused *Charles* the fifth, the Emperour and King of *Spaine*, by his Edict and open Proclamation published in the *West-Indies*, to give liberty unto the Inhabitants and Naturals of the place, that they should be in state of free-men, and not of bond: but his subjects were so inured proudly to domineere over them, that this did little amend the condition of the people. *Note.*

Since these daies notwithstanding the blind zeal of the *Spaniards* hath been such, as that the Kings have been at some cost, and other men also have been at a great charge to erect divers Monasteries and religious Houses there, and many have taken the pains to go out of *Europe* (as they think for Christs sake) to reside as

as Monks and Friars, in *America*.

There be eſtabliſhed ſome Biſhopricks there, and other Governments Eccleſiaſtical, and the Maſſ is there publiſhed, and Latine ſervice, according to the cuſtome of the Church of *Rome*, labouring to root out their infidelity, but mingling the Chriſtian Religion with much Popiſh ſuperſtition.

Mexico deſcribed.

By reaſon that the Country is exceeding rich and fruitful, the *Spaniards* with great deſire did ſpread themſelves towards the North, where they found ſome more reſiſtance, although nothing incompariſon of Warriours: but the greateſt of their labour was to conquer the Kingdome of *Mexico*; which *Mexico* is a City very great, and as populous almoſt as any in the the world; ſtanding in the midſt of a great Marſh or Fen. The conquerour of this, was *Ferdinandus Corteſius*, ſo much renowned in *Spaine* unto this day.

If there were any thing at all in theſe *Weſt-Indies* which might ſavour of civility, or any orderly kind

kind of government, it was in the Kingdome of *Mexico*: where it appeared unto the *Spaniards*, that there is a certain setled state, which was kept within compasse by some degrees and customes of their own: and which was able to make some resistance (as it may be termed) if it be compared with the other inhabitants of *America*; although little, if it be conferred with the courses of Christendom: But the policy of the *Spaniards* was, that by private means they came to understand of a King that confined neer upon *Mexico*, who as he was of good strength, so was he of exceeding malice towards these his borderers, and by his forces and intelligence, *Ferdinandus Cortesius* and his company came to have their will upon *Mexico*.

A great Lake.

In this Countrey there standeth a very great Lake, which at the one end is very large, and almost round; but towards the other end doth contract it self again into a narrow room, and then spreadeth wide again and round, onely about the third part

part of the compaſſe of the greater end. In the leſſer of the two, there are ſet ſome houſes in four or five ſeverall places, which repreſent our Villages: but in the greateſt part of the Lake ſtandeth *Mexico* it ſelf, being a City built of bricke, to a good and elegant proportion, where the water iſſueth into divers ſtreets of it, as it is in *Venice*, and from ſome part whereof there are divers Bridges unto the main Land, made alſo of brick, but from the other ſides, men do come by boats, where of there is abundant ſtore continually going in that Lake.

The Writers do record, that there is to be found in this City, abundance of all kind of proviſion, but eſpecially fruits, and other delightfull things, which are brought in from other parts of the Countrey.

Mexico the chief City of all thoſe quarters.

This was the chief City of all thoſe quarters, before the arrivall of the *Spaniards* there, and in ſubjection thereunto were many large Provinces, extending themſelves every way

way: so that the King of this place was a Prince of great estate. And accordingly thereunto, the *Spaniards* at this day have made it their chiefe and royall City, where the King keeps his Vice-Roy of *Mexico* for the *West-Indies*, as he hath his Vice-Roy at *Goa* for the *East-Indies*: and from thence have all the parts of *America* (but especially that which they call *Hispania nova*) their directions; and hence they fetch their Laws, Ordinances, and determinations, unlesse it be such great causes as are thought fit to be referred to the Councell of *Spaine*.

The Gulph of Mexico.

The Sea which confineth neerest unto this City is called the Gulph of *Mexico*; where, as in divers other Bayes or Gulphes, the stream or current is such, that ships cannot passe directly to and fro, but especially out of the Gulph, that they are forced to take their course either high to the North, or low to the South.

In and neer unto this Gulph are divers Iland, conquered and inhabited by the *Spaniards*; as the fore-

Divers Islands in the gulph of Mexico.

named *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*, where the *Spaniards* were visited by our *English*, in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and their Towns of *Sancto Domingo*, and *Saint Jago* taken by Sir *Francis Drake*; as also *Jarvaica* and *Boriquen*, otherwise called the Iland of Saint *Phu*, where the Earle of *Cumberland* took the Town of *Porto-Ricco*, and many other Islands of lesse note.

In the Sea coasts of all this *Nova Hispania*, the King of *Spaine* have built many Towns and Castles, and therein have erected divers Furnaces and Forges, for the Trying and Fining of their Gold.

They that do write of the discovery of the *West-Indies*, do report, that when *Columbus* at the first went thitherward, in their greatest distraction and doubtfulnesse of minde, whether to go forward or backward; and *Columbus* had begged only two or three daies respite, there was one of his company, who after the Sea manner going up to discover the Land, did espie some fire:

fire: for the which being so happy and lucky a token, he did hope to receive at the hands of the King of *Spaine*, some bountiful reward: but when he returned home, there was nothing at all given unto him, which he took with that malecontentednesse and disdaine, that he fled over into *Africa*, and there among the *Moores* did apostate and renounce the Christian faith; so that he became a *Saracen*. Note.

Of the parts of America towards the North.

THE rumor of the discovery of these parts being blown over Christendome, and the great quantitie of the Land, together with the fruitfulnes thereof, being reported abroad, some other Nations did enterprize to set foot therein: as namely, the *Frenchmen*, who sent certain ships to a part of this Country, lying North from *Hispania nova*, some few degrees without the *Tropick of Cancer*; in-

to which when they had arrived, because of the continuall greennesse of the ground and trees, (as if it had been a perpetual spring) they called it *Florida*: where after some few of them had for a time setled themselves, the *Spaniards* took notice of it, and being unwilling to endure any such neighbours, they came suddenly on them, and most cruelly slew them all, without taking any ransome. And the *French* in revenge of this deed of the *Spaniards*, came in again afterwards into this Country, and slew those that were the slaiers of their country men: yet the *Spaniards* for want of men, are not able to inhabite that Countrey, but leave it to the old people.

And named it Florida.

The river Mayo.

The *French* had built in *Florida*, upon the River of *Mayo*, where they were visited by our Sir *John Hawkins*, a Fort which they called Fort *Carolin*, and had reasonably assured themselves for their defence against the Natives: but some malicious spirits amongst them fled to the *Spaniards*, with whom they return

turn again into *Florida*, to the murther and overthrow of their own Country-men.

He who list to see both the attempt of the *French-men* for the inhabiting of that part, and the usage of the *Spaniards* towards them, let him read the *Expedition into Florida*, which is the end of *Benzo's* story, concerning the *New found World*; and there he shall find both the covetous and insatiable nature of the *Spaniards*; who would not endure the *French* neere unto them, although there was land sufficient, and much to spare for both of them; also their perfidiousnesse in breaking of Oaths, and promises, and their unchristian cruelty, whereby they massacred all. *Note the Spaniards unchristian cruelty.*

The *Spaniards* also to the number of three hundred foot, and two hundred horse, under the conduct of *Ferdinando de Sota*, entred *Florida*, about the year of our Lord, 1550. and there conquered a thousand miles wide and large, and after four or five yeares continuance in that

Country, betook themſelves again from thence, and went to new *Spain*, landing at *Panuc* in Ships and Veſſels that they had built in *Florida*. And in all that time notwithſtanding many conflicts with the natives, and divers diſcommodities and wants which they ſuſtained in the Countrey, they loſt but two hundred men.

After this departure of the *Spaniards* out of *Florida*, brought thither by *Ferdinando de Sota*, who died in the Country; after the defeat of the *French*, and their revenge again taken on the *Spaniards*, the King of *Spaine* ſent thither ſome ſmall forces to take poſſeſſion of the Country, and ſit down there; for no other end, as it is thought, but to keep out other Nations from entring there: the one half whereof ſet down on the River of Saint *Auguſtine*, and the other, half a dozen leagues from thence, to the Northward, at a place by them called Saint *Helena*.

In the year 1586. as Sir *Francis Drake*

Drake came coasting along from *Cartagena*, a City in the main land to which he put over, and took it, after he departed from *Sancto Domingo*, when the mortality that was amongst our *English*, had made them to give over their enterprize, to go with *Nombre de Dios*, and so over land to *Panama*, there to have stricken the stroake for the Treasure: he was on the coast of *Florida* in the height of thirty, our men discryed on the shore, a place built like a Beacon, which was made for men to discover to Sea-ward: so comming to the shore, they marched along the Rivers side, till they came to a Fort built all of whole trees, which the *Spaniards* called the Fort of Saint *John*, where the King entertained halfe his Forces that he then had in the Countrey, which were an hundred and fifty Souldiers, the like number being at Saint *Helena*, all of them under the government of *Petro Melendez*, Nephew to the admirall *Melendez*, that fifteen or sixteen years before had been to

Sir Francis Drakes Voyage.

bring with our Engliſh in the Bay of *Mexico*; this Fort our Engliſh took, and not far from thence the Town alſo of Saint *Auguſtine* upon the ſame river, where reſolving to undertake alſo the enterprize of Saint *Helena*, when they came to the Havens mouth where they ſhould enter they durſt not for the dangerous ſhoals: wherefore they forſooke the place, coaſting along to *Virginia*, where they took in Mr. *Ralph Lane* and his company, and ſo came into England, as you ſhall heare when we ſpeak of *Virginia*.

In theſe Northerne parts of *America*, but eſpecially within the main Continent, ſome have written (but how truly I cannot tell) that there is a ſea which hath no entercourſe at all with the Ocean: ſo that if there be any third place beſide the *Mare Caſpium*, and the *Mare Mortuum* in *Paleſtina*, which retained in it ſelf great ſaltneſſe, and yet mingleth not with the other ſea, it is in theſe Countries.

There is alſo in new *Spain* a great ſalt

ſalt Lake, as big or bigger than the dead ſea of *Paleſtine*, in the midſt of which ſtands the great City of *Tenuſtitan*, or *Mexico*, the Miſtris or imperiall City of thoſe parts: and on the Bankes or ſides of that Lake many other Cities alſo beſide, which though they are but little in compariſon of the greatneſſe of *Tenuſtitan*, yet of themſelves are geeat. This *Tenuſtitan* is ſuppoſed to conſiſt of 60 thouſand houſes, as you may read in the third Chap. of the fifth of the *Decades:* and this City ſtanding in the midſt and center of this ſalt Lake, go which way you will from the Continent to the City, it is at leaſt a League and an half, or two Leagues on the Lake unto it: ſome of the other Cities are ſaid to be thirty, ſome of forty thouſand Houſes, the names of theſe are, *Meſiquailtingo*, *Coluacana*, *Wichilabaſco*, *Iztapalapa*, and others: the Lake, though it be in the midſt of the Land, hath his *fluxus and refluxus*, his ebbing and flowing, like the Sea, and yet ſeventy

Four cities more in America.

leagues distant from the Sea.

But certain it is, that towards the South of these parts, which is the Northern part of *Hispania nova*, above *Mexico*, there is a burning hill, which often times breaketh out into flames, as *Vesuvius* in *Campania*, did in the daies of the elder *Pliny*, and as *Ætna* hath done many ages since and before.

The burning hill in America.

Peter Martyr his his fifth of his *Decades*, saith, that eight leagues from *Tenustitan* or *Mexico*, as *Ferdinando Cortes* went thither from the *Chiurute Calez*, where is a Hill cal'ed of the Inhabitants *Popocatepeque*, as much as to say, *A smoakie mountaine*, at the top whereof there is a hole of a league and a halfe wide, out of which are cast fire, and stones with whirl-winds; and that the thicknes of the ashes lying about the Hill is very great. It is reported also elsewhere of this hill, that the flames and the ashes thereof oft times destroy the fields and Gardens thereabouts. When *Cortes* went by it, he sent ten *Spaniards*, with

A strange fire.

with Guides of the Countrey, to see and make report thereof unto him; two of which ten venturing further than the rest, saw the mouth of this fiery gulph at the hils top: and had they not happily soon returned towards their fellows, and sheltered themselves under a rock on the side of the hill, such a multitude of stones were cast out with the flame, that by no meanes they could have escaped.

Of Virginia the first plantation.

The English-men also desirous by Navigation to adde something unto their own Countrey, as before time they had travelled toward the farthest North part of *America*, so lately finding that part which lieth between *Florida* and *Nova Francia*, was not inhabited by any Christians, and was a Land fruitfull and fit to plant in, they sent thither two severall times, two severall companies, as Colonies to inhabite that part, which in remembrance of the Virginity of their Queen they called *Virginia*. But this voyage being enterprized upon by private men, and

and being not throughly followed by the State, the poſſeſſion of this *Virginia* for that time was diſcontinued, and the Country left to the old inhabitants.

The ſecond plantation.

There were ſome Engliſh people, who after they had underſtood the calmneſſe of the Climate, and goodneſſe of the ſoyle, did upon the inſtigation of ſome Gentlemen of *England*, voluntarily offer themſelves, even with their Wives and Children, to go into thoſe parts to inhabite; but when the moſt of them came there (upon ſome occaſions) they returned home again the firſt time: which cauſed that the ſecond year there was a great company tranſported thither, who were provided of many neceſſaries, and continued there over a whole winter, under the guiding of M. *Lane*: but not finding any ſuſtenance in the Country (which could well brooke with their nature, and being too meanely provided of Corn and Victuals from *England*) they had like to have periſhed with famine; and there-

therefore thought themſelves happy when Sir *Francis Drake*, comming that way from the Weſterne-*Indies*, would take them into his ſhips, and bring them home into their native Country. Yet ſome there were of thoſe *Engliſh*, which being left behind, ranged up and down the Country (and hovering about the ſea-coaſt) made means at laſt (after their enduring much miſery) by ſome Chriſtian ſhips to be brought back again into *England*.

While they were there inhabiting, there were ſome children born and baptized in thoſe parts, and they might well have endured the Country, if they might have had ſuch ſtrength as to keep off the inhabitants from troubling them in tilling the ground, and reaping ſuch corn as they would have ſowed.

The third plantation.

Again in the daies of our now raigning Soveraigne, in the year of our Lord 1606. the Engliſh planted themſelves in *Virginia*, under the degrees 37, 38, 39. where they do to this day continue, and have built

built three Towns and Forts, as namely *James*-town and *Henrico*, Fort *Henricke*, & Fort *Charls*, with others, which they hold & inhabite; ſure retreats for them againſt the force of the natives, and reaſonable ſecured places againſt any power that may come againſt them by Sea.

Of the ſummer Ilands

In the ſame height, but a good diſtance from the coaſt of *Virginia*, lieth the Iland called by the *Spaniards La Barmuda*, but by our *Engliſh* the *Summer Ilands*, which of late is inhabited alſo by our Country men.

Northward from them on the coaſt lieth *Norumbega*, which is the ſouth part of that which the *French* men did without diſturbance of any Chriſtian for a time poſſeſs. For the *French-men* did diſcover a larg part of *America*, towards the Circle *Articke*, and did build there ſome Towns, and named it of their own Country *Nova Francia*.

As our *Engliſh* men have adventured very far for the diſcovery of new-found lands: ſo with very great labour and diligence they attempted

ted to open ſomething higher than *Nova Francia:* and therefore with ſome Ships they did paſſe thither, and entred upon the Land, from whence they brought ſome of the people, whoſe countenance was very tawny and dusky; which commeth not by any heat, but the great cold of the Climate, chilling and pricking them: but the digeſtion and ſtomack of theſe people is very good, inſomuch that like unto the *Tartars*, and ſome other Northern nations, their feeding was (for the moſt part) upon raw meat, their manners otherwiſe being barbarous and ſuitable to their diet.

They had little leatherne Boats, wherein they would fiſh neare the brinks of the Sea, and at their pleaſure would carry them from place to place on their backs.

Notwithſtanding all their pains there taken, it was a great errour and ignorance in our men, when they ſuppoſed that they ſhould find good ſtore of Gold-mines in thoſe quarters: for the country is ſo cold, that

that it is not possible to find there any full concoction of the sun, to breed and work such a metall within the ground; and therefore howsoever they brought home some store of earth, which they supsed to be Ore, and of shining stones; yet when it came to the triall it proved to be nothing worth, but verified the Proverb, *All is not Gold that glisters.*

In very many parts of these Northern Countries of *America*, there is very fit and opportune fishing some pretty way within the sea, and therefore divers Nations of *Europe*, do yearly send fishers thither, with shipping and great store of salt: where when they have taken fish, and dried it, and salted it at the land, they bring it home into *Christendome*, and utter it commonly by the name of *New found land fish.*

The fish of New found land.

The English about the year 1570 did adventure far to open the North parts of *America*, and sayled as far as the very Circle *Articke*, hoping to have found a passage by the North to the *Molluccoes*, and to

China,

China, which hitherto neither by the North of *Asia*, nor by the North of *America*, could be effected by them, by reason of the very great cold and ice in the climate.

The rest of the Iland (being a huge space of earth,) hath not hitherto by any Christian to any purpose been discovered; but by those near the sea coast it may be gathered, that they all which do there inhabite, are men rude and uncivill, without the knowledge of God. Yet on the north west part of *America*, some of our English men going through the straights of *Magellane*, and passing towards the North by *Hispania nova*, have touched on a Countrey, where they have found good entertainment, and the King thereof yeelded himself to the subjection of the Queen of *England*: whereupon they termed it *Nova Albion*.

Nova Albion.

Sir *Francis Drake*, who toucht upon that Country and for some pretty time had his abode there, doth report in his Voyage, that the country is very good, yeelding much store

ſtore of divers fruits delightful, both to the eye and taſte: and that the people are apt enough by hoſpitality to yeeld favour & entertainment to ſtrangers: but it is added withall, that they are marvellouſly addicted to Witchcraft, and adoration of Devils; from which they could not be perſwaded to abſtain even in the very preſence of our Country-men.

Of Peru and Braſile.

The Portugals diſcovery of Braſile.

WHen the *Portugals* had firſt begun their Navigation by *Africk* into the *Eaſt-Indies*, ſome of them intending to have held their courſe Eaſtward unto *Caput bonæ ſpei*, were driven ſo far Weſtward by tempeſt, that they landed in a large and great Country, which by a generall name is called *Braſilia*, where they began to enter traffick, and with Towns and Caſtles to plant themſelves, before that the *Spaniard* had diſcovered *Peru*, which is the South part of *America*. So that at this day whatſoever the King of

of *Spaine* hath in *Braſilia*. it is in the right of the Crown of *Portugal*.

We may read in *Guicciardine*, how when the *Spaniards* towards the Weſt, and the *Portugals* towards the Eaſt, had deſcried many new-found-lands, there grew great contention between them, what ſhould be appropriated unto the one, and what might be ſeized on by the other: therefore for the better eſtabliſhing of peace amongſt them, they had both recourſe unto *Alexander* the ſixt, who was Pope in the year 1492, and ſomewhat before and after: and he taking on him (after the proud manner of the Biſhops of *Rome*) to diſpoſe of it, which belonged not unto him, did ſet down an order between them; which was that all the degrees of longitude, being 360. in the Globe being divided into two parts, the *Spaniards* ſhould take one, and the *Portugals* the other: ſo that in this diviſion they were to begin in thoſe degrees, under which ſome of *Peru* ſtandeth; from the which they counting

counting forwards towards the Eaſt, did allow *Braſilia*, and 180 degrees to the *Portugals* Eaſtward, and ſo from *Braſilia* Weſtward to the *Spaniards* as many: ſo that he had in his portion all *America* accept *Braſilia*.

A large Country, and much inhabited.

This Country is large, having in it many people, and ſeveral Kingdoms, which are not all poſſeſſed by the *Portugals*; but ſo, that other *Chriſtians*, as namely the *Frenchmen* being driven out of their Country for Religion, have ſet foot in there, though afterwards again they have abandoned it.

What the *Portugal* do at this day in *Braſilia*, I know not: but it is likely now, that whatſoever there is held by the *Chriſtians* is reputed to be under the *Spaniards*, as many other parts of *Braſile* promiſcuouſly are: yet certaine it is, that now almoſt forty yeares ſince ſome of the *French-men*, which profeſſed ſincere religion, and could not then be ſuffered quietly to live in *France*, did provide certain ſhipping, and under the

the conduct of one *Villagagno* a Knight of *Malta*, but their own country-men did go thither & continued there the ſpace of one year, having Miniſters and Preachers among them, and the exerciſe of the Word and Sacraments: but after by the evill counſell of ſome of the chief Rulers in *France*, which were addicted unto the Pope, the heart of *Villagagno* was drawn away, inſomuch that he contumelioufly uſing the Paſtors, and chiefe of that company, did force them to retire into *France*: ſo that the habitation there was then utterly relinquiſhed, and hath not ſi ce b:en continued by any of the *French*.

Note.

There is a learned man one *Johannes Lyreus*, who was in their voyage, and hath written a Tract called *Navigatio in Braſiliam*, which is very well worth the reading, not only to ſee what did befall him and his company, but what the manners of that people, with whom they did converſe. The inhabitants here are men alſo utterly unlearned; but men more

more ingenious than the common ſort of the *Americans*; goodly of body, and ſtraight of proportion going alwaies naked; reaſonable good Warriours after their country faſhion, uſing to fat ſuch enemies as they take in the wars, that afterwards they may devour them, which they do with great pleaſure. For divers of the People of thoſe quarters, as the *Caribees*, and the *Cannibals*, and almoſt all, are eaters of mans fleſh.

The abundance of Braſile wood.

In this Country groweth abundance of that wood, which ſince is brought into *Europe*, to die red colours, and is of the place whence it commeth called *Braſil* wood; the trees whereof are exceeding great.

The people of *Braſil*, where *Lyrius* and his fellows lived, are called by the name of *Tamuaupinambaltii*, by deſcription of whoſe qualities, many things may be learned concerning the reſt of the inhabitants neere thereobout.

Firſt then, they have no letters among them, and yet ſeem to be very capable

capable of any good underſtanding: as appeared by the ſpeech of ſome of them, reproving the *French-men* for their great greedineſſe and covetouſneſs of gain, when they would take ſo much pains, as to come from another end of the world to get commodities there. Their computation is onely by the Sun and Moon, whom they hold to be of a Divine nature: and although they know nothing truly concerning God, yet they have a dark opinion that the ſoule doth live after the ſeperation from the body.

Their Religion.

The men and women throughout the whole Countrey do go ſtarke naked, even very few of them having any thing on to cover their privities; onely ſome of them do pull ſome kind of ornaments thorow their eares, and the moſt of them have their lower lip boared thorow with a great hole, therein putting ſome device or other.

Their apparell.

They look very diſguiſedly, but they are wonderful ſtraight of limb and

The proportion of the Inhabitants

and proportion, inſomuch that the Author writeth that in all the time wherein he lived among them, he ſaw not one crooked backt or miſſhapen in any part: whereof ſeeking to give a reaſon, he aſcribeth it to this; that their children are never ſwathed, or bound about, with any thing when they are firſt born, but are put naked into the bed, with their parents to lie: which beds are deviſed of Cotton wooll, and hung up between two trees not far from the ground, in the which flagging down in the middle, men and their wives and their children do lie together.

But whether this be the true reaſon of the ſtraightneſſe of their bodies, it may be doubted, from the authority of S. *Hierom*, who in one of his treatiſes mentioning that the children of the nobleſt and greateſt *Romans* in his time were very crooked, when other which were breed of meaner parents were not ſo, imputeth it to this cauſe, that the Gentlewomen of *Rome*, in a kind of wanton-

wantonneſs did not ſuffer their infants to be ſo long ſwathed as poorer people did, and that thereby their joynts and members not being tied and reſtrained within compaſs, did flye out of proportion.

Certainly, howſoever there may be ſome reaſons naturally given of theſe things, it is much to be aſcribed to the immediate will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleaſure.

Note. The men of theſe parts are very ſtrong, and able of body, and therefore either give ſound ſtrokes with their clubs wherewith they fight, or elſe ſhoot ſtrong ſhoots with their bows, whereof they have plenty: & if any of them be taken in the wars (after they have been cramed of purpoſe to be eaten of their enemies) they are brought forth to execution, wherein marvellous willingly they do yeeld themſelves to death, as ſuppoſing that nothing can be more honourable unto them, then to be taken, and to die for their Country. He therefore who is to kil the other,

doth with very much inſolency and pride inſult, over him which is to be ſlain, ſaying, thou art he which would'ſt have ſpoyled and deſtroyed us and ours, but now I am to recompence thee for thy pains: and the other without all fear replies, Yea, I am he that would have done it, and would have made no ſpare, if I had proſpered in mine intent; and other ſuch ſutable words, ſhewing their reſolution to conquer, or willingly to die in the common cauſe of themſelves and their people. It is ſtrange to ſee the inhumane and unnatural cuſtome, which many of the people of the *Weſt-Indies* have; for there are whole Iſlands full of ſuch Canibals as do eat mans fleſh; and amongſt the reſt theſe *Tanvanpinambalii* are famous that way; who when they are diſpoſed to have any great meeting, or to have any ſolemne feaſt, they kill ſome of their adverſaries, whom they keep in ſtore for that purpoſe, & cutting him out into collops, which they call *Boucan*, they will lay them upon the coals, and for diver-

The Canibals or man eaters, which is the country cuſtome.

divers dayes together make great mirth in devouring them: wherein they have this faſhion, very ſtrange, that ſo long as they are in their eating-banquet, although it continue divers daies, they do never drink at all, but afterwards, when they are diſpoſed to fall to drinking of a certain liquor which they have amongſt them, they will continue bouſing at it for two or three dayes, and in the mean time never eat. In many parts both of *Hiſpania nova*, and *Peru*, as alſo in the Iſlands neer adjoyning, they have an herbe whereof they make great uſe; of which ſome is brought into divers parts of *Europe*, under the name of *Tobacco*, *Petum*, or *Nicoſiana*, although we have alſo much conterfeit of the ſame: the people of thoſe parts do uſe it as Phyſick, to purge themſelves of humours, and they apply it alſo to the filling of themſelves, the ſmoak of it being received through a leaſe, or ſome ſuch hollow thing, into the noſtrils, head, and ſtomack, and cauſing the party which receiveth it, to lie as if he were

Their great uſe of Tobacco.

drunk or, dead for a space, needing no food or nourishment in the mean while. Whereof it cannot be denied, but that it is possible that by prescript of Physick it may by serviceable for some purposes among us; although that also it be very disputable, in as much as they who speak most highly of it, must and do confess that the force of it is obstupefactive, and no other, whereby it produceth his own effects, and wise men should be wary & sparing in receiving of such a thing. But when we do consider the vaine and wanton use which many of our Country-men have of late taken up, in receiving of this *Tobacco*, not only many times in in a day, but even at meat, and by the way; to the great waste both of their purse and of their bodies, we may wel deplore the vanity of the nation, who thereby purpose themselves as ridiculous to the *French*, and other our neighbours. And certainly, if it were possible that our worthy, warlike, and valiant Progenitors might behold their manners (who do

Note.

do most delight therein) they would wonder what a generation had succeeded in their rooms, who addict themselves to so fond, and worse than effeminate passion.

Benzo, who lived among them of the West-*Indies* doth call the smell of it a *Tartarus* and hellish savour: And whatsoever looketh into those Books, which our *Christians* travelling thither have written concerning those West-*Indies*, shall find that the inhabitants there do use it most as a remedy against that which is called *Lues venerea*, whereunto many of them are subject, being unclean in their conversation; and that not only in fornication and adultery with women, but also their detestable and execrable sin of *Sodomy*.

Note this ye Tobacconists.

After that the *Spaniards* had for a time possessed *Hispania nova*, for the desire of Gold and Pearle, some of them travelled towards the South, and as by water they found the Sea westward from *Peru*, which is alwaies very calme, and is by them called the South sea, as the other where-

wherein *Cuba* standeth is termed the North sea, so by land they found that huge and mighty Country; which is called *Peru*, wherein the people are (for the most part) very barbarous, and without God; men of great stature, yea, some of them far higher than the ordinary sort of men in *Europe*; using to shoot strongly with bows made of Fish-bones, and most cruel people to their enemies.

A discription of the people of Peru.

Our English people who have travelled that way, do in their writings confess that they saw upon the South of *Peru* very huge & tall men, who attempting upon them when they put to land for fresh water, were much frighted with their Guns, or else doubtless had offered violence unto them; which our men fearing, got them away as speedily as they could.

There was one *Petrus de Cieca*, a *Spaniard*, who when he had travelled two and twenty years, returned back again into *Europe*, and wrote an excellent Book of the Discovery of that whole Country. And he amongst

mongſt other things doth record, that there are found in ſome parts of *Peru*, very huge and mighty bones of men that had been Gyants, who dwelt and were buried there.

The riches of the Country of Peru.

Amongſt theſe the *Spaniards* (partly by force, but eſpecially by perfidious treaſon) did get infinite ſums of Gold and Pearls, wherewith being allured, they hoped for more, by reaſon that a great part thereof hath under the *Zona torrida*, and that cauſed them to ſpread themſelves here and there, as far as they durſt in the country, where in ſome places they digged Gold out of the earth; and in ſome other they found it ready digged and tried unto their hands, by the people of the Country, which had uſed that Trade before their comming thither.

A ſtrange ſtory of the beaſt Cincia.

Amongſt other creatures which are very famous in this *Peru*, there is a little beaſt called *Cincia*, which is no bigger than a Fox, the tale whereof is long, the feet ſhort, and the head like a very Fox, which hath a bag hanging under her belly, whereinto

ſhe doth uſe to put her yong, when ſhe ſeeth them in danger of any hunter or paſſenger.

That *Petrus de Cieca* (of whom mention was made before) telleth that himſelf ſaw one of them, which had no leſs then ſeven young ones lying about her: but as ſoon as ſhe perceived that a man was comming neer unto her, ſhe preſently got them into her bag, and ran away with ſuch incredible ſwiftneſs as one would not have imagined.

After the *Spaniards* had conquered *Mexico*, they diſcovered *Peru*, travelling towards the ſouth, and as they prevailed againſt the *Mexicans*, taking part with an enemy neighbour; ſo finding two brothers ſtriving in *Peru*, *Guaſcar* & *Atabaliba*, they ſo demeaned themſelves in their difference that they ruined both, and got their incredible ſtore of Gold.

The firſt attempters againſt the Peruvians.

The firſt that attempted againſt the *Peruvians*, and deſtroyed their Kings, were *James* of *Almagra* and the two brothers of *Pizarres*: but dealing treacherouſly and cruelly with

with the *Peruvians*, they long enjoyed not their victory, but all of them died a violent death.

The people of *Peru* are in many places much wiser than those of *Cuba*, *Hispaniola*, and some others parts of the Continent where the *Spaniards* first landed, and therefore they have some orders and solemne customes among them; as among the rest, they do bury their dead with observable ceremonies, laying up their bodies with great solemnity into a large house prepared for that purpose.

They have also in one Province there a custome of carrying news & messages very speedily, to the end the King and Governor of the Country may presently take advertisement of any thing which falleth out, and this is not on horse-back, or by the Dromedary or Elke, as they use in other places, but only men who pass over Rocks and thorow Bushes the next way, and in certain set places there be alwaies fresh Posts, to carry that further which is brought unto them by the other.

The

The *Spaniards* have here and there scatteringly upon the sea-coasts, set up some Towns and Castles, but are not able to possess almost any thing of the land: neither have they as yet discovered the inward parts thereof though daily they spread themselves more and more: insomuch that it is supposed, that within these seven years last past they have gotten into *Guiana*, where in former time no stranger of that Nation hath been.

Guiana.

Guiana is a country which lieth to the North sea in the same height, as *Peru* to the South (as it is discribed) about five degrees from the *Æquinoctial*, and that (as I take it) toward the South.

The richness and pleasantness of the country.

The Country is supposed to be exceeding rich, & to have in it many mines of gold (which have not yet been touched, or at least but very lately, & to be exceeding fertile, and delightful otherwise, although it lie in the heat of *Zona torrida*: but there is such store of rivers & fresh waters in every part thereof, and the soile it self hath such correspondency thereunto

unto, that it is reported to be as green and pleaſant to the eye, as any place in the world.

Some of our *Engliſhmen* did with great labour and danger paſs by water into the heart of the country, & earneſtly deſire that ſome forces of the *Engliſh* might be ſent thither, & a Colony erected there: by reaſon of the diſtance of the place, & the great hazard, that if it ſhould not ſucceed well, it might prove diſhonourable to our nation; and withal, becauſe the *Spaniards* have great companies and ſtrength, although not in it, ye many wayes about it, that intendment was diſcontinued.

In divers parts of this *Peru*, and near unto *Guiana*, there are very many great rivers, which as they are fit for any navigation that ſhould be attempted to go up within the land, ſo otherwiſe they muſt needs yeeld health and fruitfulneſs to thoſe that inhabit there. The greateſt of theſe rivers is that which ſome call *Oregliana*, or the river of the *Amazones*. And next is the river *Maragnone* & down

The river of the Amazone.

down towards *Magellane* ſtraights *Rio de la Plata*: and our *Engliſh men* do ſpeak of the river *Orinoque*, in the greateſt of which this is famous, that for a good ſpace after they have run into the main ſea, yea, ſome write 20. or 30. Miles, they keep themſelves unmixt with the ſalt water, ſo that a very great way within the ſea, men may take up as freſh water, as if they were neer the Land.

Sir Walter Raleigh did firſt diſcover it to the Engliſh.

The firſt of our Nation that ſailed to *Guiana*, and made report thereof unto us, was S. *Walter Raleigh*, who travelled far up into the country upon the river *Orinoque*: after him, one or two voyages thither did captain *Kemiſh* make, and now lately captain *Harecourt*, with others, have viſited that Country, where our men continued the ſpace of 3. or 4. years, being kindly intreated of the natives, who much deſired them to come and make ſome plantation amongſt them hoping by them to be defended againſt the *Spaniards*, whom they greatly hate and fear. When Sir *Walter Raleigh* come to *Guiana*, he over-

They hate the Spaniards, and love the Engliſh.

overthrew the *Spaniards* that were in *Trinidado*, and took *Bereo* their Captain or General priſoner: he looſed and ſet at liberty four or five Kings of the people of that country, that *Bereo* kept in chains, and ſent them home to their own: which deed of his did win him the hearts of the people, them and make much to favour our *Engliſh* at this day.

Divers alſo of that country, which amongſt them are men of note, have been brought over into *England*, & here living many years, are by our men brought home to their own country, whoſe reports and knowledge of our Nation is a cauſe that they have been well entreated of theſe *Guiancans*, and much deſired to plant themſelves amongſt them.

A ſtrange ſtory.

Our men that travelled to *Guiana*, amongſt other things moſt memorable, did report, and in writing delivered to the world, that near unto *Guiana*, and not far from thoſe places where themſelves were, there were men without heads; which ſeemed to maintain the opinion to be true which

which in old time was conceived by the Hiſtorians and Philoſophers, that there were *Acephali*, whoſe eies were in their breaſts, and the reſt of their face there alſo ſcituated: and this our *Engliſh* travellers have reported to be ſo ordinarily, and confidently mentioned unto them in thoſe parts where they were, that no ſober man ſhould any way doubt of the truth thereof.

Now becauſe it may appear that the matter is but fabulous, in reſpect of the truth of Gods creating of them, and that the opinion of ſuch ſtrange ſhapes and monſters as were ſaid to be in old time, that is, men with heads like Dogs, ſome with eares down to their ankles, others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did hop from place to place, was not worthy to be credited although Sir *John Mandeuile* of late age fondly hath ſeemed to give credit and authority thereunto; yea, and long ſince he who took upon him the name of S. *Auguſtine*, in writing that counterfeit Book *Ad fratres in Eremo*: It is

ſit that the certainty of the matter concerning theſe in *Peru* ſhould be known: & that is that in *Quinbaia*, and ſome other parts of *Peru*, the men are borne as in other places, & yet by deviſes which they have, after the birth of Children, when their bones and griſtles, and other parts are yet tender, and fit to be faſhioned, they do cruſh down the heads of the children unto the breaſts and ſhoulders, and do with frames of wood, & other ſuch devices keep them there, that in time they grew continuate to the upper part of the trunke of the body, and ſo ſeem to have no necks or heads. And again, ſome other of them thinking that the ſhape of the head is very decent, if it be long and erect after the faſhion of a Sugar-loaf, do frame ſome other to that form by ſuch wooden inſtruments, as they have for that purpoſe, and by binding and ſwathing them to keep them ſo afterwards. And that this is the cuſtome of thoſe people, and that there is no other matter in it, *Petrus de Cieca*, who travelled almoſt all over

Note.

over *Peru*, and is a grave and sober writer, in his description of those Countries, doth report.

Their strange devises to take fowls.

There be in some parts of *Peru*, people which have a strange device for the catching of divers sorts of fowls, wherein they especially desire to take such as have their feathers of red, orient, and various colours, and that not so much for the flesh of them, which they may eate, as for their feathers, whereof they make garments; either short, as Cloaks, or as Gowns, long to the ground, and those their greatest Nobles do wear, being curiously wrought, and by order, as appeareth by some of them being brought into *England*.

Divers flying fishes.

And here by this mention of feathers it is not amiss to specifie, that in the sea, which is the Ocean lying betwixt *Europe* & *America*, there be divers flying fishes yet whose wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of skin, like the wings of a Bat or Rearmouse: and these living sometimes in the water, and flying sometimes in the aire, are well accepted in neither place:

place: for below, either ravenous fiſhes are ready to devoure them: or above the ſea-fowls are continually beating at them.

Some of the *Spaniards*, deſirous to ſee how far this Land of *Peru* did go towards the South, travelled down, till at length they found the Lands end, and a little ſtrait or narrow Sea, which did run from the main Ocean toward *Africk* into the South-ſea.

Magellanus ſtraits.

One *Magellanus* was he that found this ſtrait, and although it be dangerous, paſſed through it, ſo that of his name it is called *Fretum Magellanicum*, or *Magellans* ſtraits.

And this is the way whereby the *Spaniards* do paſs to the back-ſide of *Peru* and *Hiſpania nova*, and whoſoever will compaſs the whole world (as ſome of our *Engliſh* men have done) he muſt of neceſſity (for any thing that is yet known) paſſe through this narrow ſtrait. *Ferdinandus Magellanus* having a great mind to travel, and being very deſirous to go unto the *Molucco* Iſlands by ſome other way than by the back ſide

ſide of *Africk*, if it might be, did in the year 1520. ſet forth from *Sivill* in *Spain* with five ſhips, and travelled toward the Weſt-*Indies*, & went ſo far towards the South, as that he came to the lands end, where he holding his courſe, in a narrow paſſage towards the Weſt, for the ſpace of divers daies, did at the length peaceably paſs through the ſtraights, and came into a great ſea, which ſome after his name do call *Mare Magellanicum*, ſome others *Mare pacaficus*, becauſe of the great calmneſs and quietneſs of the waters there; but moſt comonly it is termed the South ſea; the length whereof he paſſed in the ſpace of three months and 20. daies, and came unto the *Moluccoes*, where being ſet upon by the Eaſt-*Indian* people himſelf and many of his company were ſlain: & yet one of his ſhips (as the *Spaniards* do write) called *Victoria*, did get away from thoſe *Moluccoes*, and returning by the *Cape Bonæ ſpei* on the South ſide of *Africk* came ſafe into *Spain*.

The South Sea.

The Moluccoes.

So that it may be truly ſaid, that if

if not *Megellanus*, yet ſome of his company were the firſt that did ever compaſs the World, through all the degrees of longitude.

Magellane the firſt that ever compaſed the world.

Johannes Lyrius, in the end of his Book *De navigatione in Braſiliam*, doth tell that Sir *Francis Drake* of *England*, when he paſſed through *Magellane* ſtraights, and ſo to the *Molucco* Ilands, and then homeward from the Eaſt by *Africk*, did in a device give the Globe of the earth, with this word or Motto, *Primus me circumdediſti*: which is not ſimple to be underſtood that never any had gone round the world before him, but that never any of fame; for *Magellane* himſelf was ſlain (as before is noted:) or elſe he did doubt of the truth of that narration, that the Ship called *Victoria* did return with ſafety into *Spaine*.

The Maps which were made at firſt concerning *America* and *Peru* did ſo deſcribe the weſtern part of *Peru*, as if when a man had paſſed *Magellane* ſtraits, and did intend to come upward towards *nova Hiſpania*, on the further

further side, he must have born West, by reason that the land did shoot out with a very great Promontory, and bending that way.

But our *English* men which went with S. *Francis Drake*, did by their own experience certainly find that the land from the uttermost end of the Straits on *Peru* side, did go up towards the South directly, without bending to the West, and that is the cause whereof all the new Maps and Globes, especially made by the *English*, or by the *Dutch*, who have taken their directions from our men, are reformed according to this new observation.

When the *Spaniards* had once found an ordinary passage from the South Sea towards the *Molucco's*, they never ceased to travel that way, and discovered more and more, and by that means they had found out divers Islands not known in former ages; as two for example sake: a good distance from the *Molucco's*, which because they be inhabited by men which do steal not only each from

from other, but do pilfer away all things that they can from such strangers as do land there abouts, they are called *Insulæ Latronum.*

Insulæ Latronum.

They have also descried some other neerer unto the East-*Indies*, which they now term *Insulæ Salomonis.* But the most renowned of all are those to whom the name is given *Philippinæ*, in remembrance of *Philip* the second King of *Spaine*, at whose cost they were discovered.

Insulæ Salomonis

Philippinæ.

These *Philippinæ* are very rich, and from thence is brought abundance of costly Spices, and some other rich merchandize, yea, and Gold too.

Their Riches.

There were also some other Islands descried by *Magellanus* himself, which he called *Insulas Infortunatas*, as being of quality contrary to the *Canaries*, which are termed the Fortunate Islands: for when he passing through the South sea, and meaning to come to the *Moluccoes*, (where he was slain) did land in these Islands, thinking there to have furnished himself with victuals and fresh water, he found the whole place to be barren

Insulas infortunatas.

Barren and not Inhabited.

Of the Countries that lie about the two Poles.

HAving laid down in some measure the description of the old known world, *Asia Africa*, and *Europe*, with the Islands adjoyning unto them; & also of *Americk*, which by some hath the title of *New found World*: it shall not be amiss briefly to say some thing of a fift and sixt part of the Earth: the one lying neer the South Pole, and the other neer the North: which are places that in former times were not known, nor though of.

Regio Magellanica. When *Magellanus* came down to the Southern end of *Peru*, he found on the further side of the Straits main and hugh Land lying towards the South Pole, which some have of his name called since *Regio Magellanica*, and that so much the rather, because he touched upon it again before he came to the *Moluccoes*.

Since his time the *Portugals* trading towards *Calecut* and the East-

Indies

Indies, there hath some of them been driven by tempest so far as to that which many now call the South Continent; and so divers of sundery Nations have there by occasion touched upon it.

It is found therefore by experience, for to go along all the degrees of longitude, and as in some places it is certainly discovered to come up so high towards the North, as to the *Tropicke* of *Capricorn*; so it is conjectured, that towards the South it goeth as far as to the Pole. The ground whereof is, that never any man did perceive the Sea did passe through any part thereof, nay, there is not any great river which hath yet been described to come out of it into the Ocean: whereupon it is concluded, that since somewhat must fill up the Globe of the Earth, from the first appearing of this land unto the very Pole: and that cannot be any Sea, unless it should be such a one as hath no entercourse with the Ocean (which to imagine is uncertain) therefore it is supposed that it commeth

meth whole out into the land to the Antartick Pole: which if it ſhould be granted, it muſt needs be acknowledged withal, that this ſpace of earth is ſo huge, as that it equalleth in greatneſs not only *Aſia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*, but almoſt *America* being joyned unto them.

Things memorable in this country, are reported to be very few: only in the Eaſt part of it, over againſt the *Moluccoes*, ſome have written that there be very waſte Countries & wildernesſes; but we find not ſo much as mention whether any do inhabite there or no. And over againſt the Promontory of *Africk*; which is called *Caput bonæ ſpei*, there is a country which the *Portugals* called *Pſittacorum regio*, becauſe of the abundant ſtore of Parrets, which they found there.

Pſittacorum regio.

Neer to the *Magellane* ſtraits, in this ſouth part of the world, is that land the *Spaniards* call *Terra del fuego*: thoſe alſo which have toucht at it in other places, have given to ſome parts of it theſe names, *Beach*, *Lucath*,

Terra del fuego.

Lucath, & *Maletur*, but we have no perfect deſcription of it, nor any knowledge how or by whom it is inhabited.

About this place the ſaid *Portugals* did at one time ſaile along for the ſpace of 2000. miles, and yet found no end in the land. And in this place they reported that they ſaw inhabitants, which were very fair and fat people, and did go naked: which is the more to be obſerved, becauſe we ſcant read in any writer, that there hath been ſeen any people at all upon the South coaſt. *A deſcription of the people.*

More towards the Eaſt, not far from the *Muluccoes*, there is one part of this Country, as ſome ſuppoſe, although ſome doubt whether that be an Iſland or no, which commeth up ſo high towards the North, as the very *Æquinoctial* line, and this is commonly called *Nova Guinea*, becauſe it lieth in the ſame Climate, and is of no other temperature then *Guinea* in *Africk* is. *Nova Guinea.*

I have heard a great Mathematitian in *England* find fault both with

Ortelius and *Mercator*, and all our late makers of Maps, becauſe in deſcribing this Continent, they make no mention of any Cities, Kingdoms, or Common-wealth which are ſeated and placed there: whereof he ſeemed in confidence of words to avouch that there be a great many, and that it is as good a Countrey as almoſt any in the world: But the arguments why he gathered it to be ſo he did not deliver; and yet notwithſtanding it may be moſt probably conjectured, that the Creator of the world would not have framed ſo huge a maſſe of Earth, but that he would in his wiſdome appoint ſome reaſonable creatures to have their habitation there.

Note.

Concerning thoſe places which may be ſuppoſed to lie neer unto the Northern Pole, there hath in times paſt ſomething been written, which for the particularity thereof might carry ſome ſhew of truth, if it be not throughly lookt into. It is therefore by an old tradition delivered, and by ſome written alſo, that there was

a

a Friar of *Oxford*, who took on him to travel into those parts which are under the very Pole: which he did partly by Negromancy (wherein he was much skilled) and partly again by taking advantage of the frozen times, by meanes whereof he might travell upon the Ice even so as himself pleased: It is said therefore of him, that he was directly under the Pole, and that there he found a very huge and blackrock, which is commonly called *Nigra rupes*, and that the said rock being divers miles in circuit, is compassed round about with the Sea; which Sea being the breadth of some miles over, doth run out into the more large Ocean by four severall Currents, which is as much to say, as that a good pretty way distant from the *Nigra Rupes*, there are foure several lands of reasonable quantity: and being scituated round about the rock, although with some good distance, are severed each from other by the sea running between them, and making them all foure to be Islands almost

Nigra Rupes.

of equall bigneſſe. But there is no certainty of this report, and therefore our beſt Mathematicians in this latter age have omitted it.

Groin-land

Our travellers of later years have adventured ſo far, to their great danger in thoſe cold and frozen countries, that they have deſcried *Groin-land*, which lieth as far, or beyond the circle *Artick*: but whether it go ſo far out as unto the Pole, they cannot ſay: which is alſo to be affirmed of the Northern parts of *America*, called by ſome *Eſtote-land*; for the opening whereof our *Engliſh-men* have taken great pains, as may eaſily appeare by the new Globes and Maps, in which all the Capes, Sounds and Furlongs, are called by *Engliſh* names. Their purpoſe was in attempting this voyage, to have found out a paſſage to *China* and *Cathaio*, by the North parts of *America*: but by the ſnows which fell in *Auguſt* and *September*, as alſo by the incredible Ice there, after many hazards of their lives, they were forced to return, not knowing whether there be any

any current in the Sea, that might lead to the *East-Indies*, or how far the Land doth reach Northward.

In like sort, some of our *English* Merchants, to their great charges, set forth Fleets to descry the Seas towards the East: yet going by the North, and there have found many unknown countries; as *Nova Zembla*, Sir *Hugh Willoughbies* land, and other more: but of certain what is very near unto the Pole they could never find. They have also so far prevailed, as to reach one half of the way toward *Cathaio* by the North, going Eastward: insomuch that by the River *Ob*, and by the Bay of St. *Nicholas* they bring the Merchandize downwards into *Russia*: But whether the sea do go throughout, even to the farthest Eastern parts; or whether some great Promontory do stretch out of the main Continent unto the very Pole, they cannot yet attain to know. These things therefore must be left uncertain, to further discoveries in future ages.

Nova Zembla, S *Hugh Willoughbies land.*

Universities

UNIVERSITIES.

In England

1 Oxford
2 Cambridge.

Universities in Spaine.

1 Toledo, latitude 40.10. longitude 16.40.
2 Sivill, lat 37.30. long. 14.20
3 Valencia lat 39.55. long 21.10
4 Granada, lat, 37.30 long. 17.15
5 S Iago, lat. 40.5 long. 15.40.
6 Valindolid, lat 42 5. long 15.45.
7 Alcalade Henaros, lat, 40.55. long. 17.30
8 Salamanca, lat, 41.10. long. 24 4
9 Caragoca, lat, 42 22 long. 22.20
10 Siguenca, lat, 41.35. 20. long. 18.20.
11 Lerida, lat. 42 20 long 18.20
12 Huesca, lat. 42 50. long. 21.20
13 Lisbon lat. 38.50. long 050
14 Coimbra, lat 40. long. 11.2).
15 Ebora, lat. 37,38 long. 20

In the Isle Majorica.

1 Majorica.

In Polonia.

1 Cracovia.
2 Posne.

In Prussia.

1 Koningsberg

In Lituania.

1 Wild

In

In France.

1 Paris, lat 48.10. long 23
2 Poictiers, lat. 46.10 long 18.10.
3 Lyons, lat. 44.30 long. 25.40
4 Angers, lat. 47.25. long 18.10
5 Avignon, lat. 42.30 long. 25 50
6 Orleans, lat. 47.10 long. 22
7 Burges lat. 46.20 long. 22.10
8 Caen, lat 49.45. long 19.20
9 Reims, lat 48,30 long. 25,25
10 Burdeaux, lat 44,30, long 17. 50
11 Toloufe, lat 43,5, long 20 30
12 Niſmo, lat 42, 30, long, 25
13 Montpelier lat. 42, long 24,30
14 Biſanton lat. 46,36, long 27,48
15 Lole, lat, 46, 10, long 27

In Italy.

1 Rome, lat 41,20, long, 38
2 Venice, lat, 44, 50, long, 37
3 Padua, lat, 44, 45, long, 32, 10
4 Bononia, lat, 43, 33, long, 35, 50
5 Ferrara, lat, 44, long, 36
6 Millan, lat 44, 40, long, 33
7 Pavia lat, 44, long. 33,5
8 Turin, lat, 43, 45, long, 31 30
9 Florence, lat, 42 35, long, 35, 50
10 Piſa, lat, 42, 40, long, 35
11 Sienna, lat, 42, 20, long, 36, 15
12 Modena, lat, 13, 50, long, 35, 40

In Bohemia.

1 Prague

In Germany.

1 Collen, lat. 51, long. 30
2 Baſil, lat 47, 40, long. 31
3 Ments, lat 50 long. 31
4 Witzburg, lat. 50
5 Triers, lat. 49, 50
6 Heidleberg, lat 49. 25, long 33
7 Tubinge, lat. 49. 50
8 Ingolſted, lat 49, 40

9 Erfurt,

9 Erfurt, lat. 50
10 Leistgige, lat 51,10
11 Wittenberg, lat. 51,50
12 Frankford in Oder. 52,10
13 Rostock, lat 53 40
14 Grisswald lat 55,10
15 Friburg, lat. 48
16 Marburg, lat. 50,40
17 Viena, lat 43 40
18 Diling in Suitzerland neare Doyaw.

In Germania inferiori.

1 Lovain, lat. 50, long. 23
2 Doway, lat 50,30, long. 29
3 Liege, lat 50 30, long 29
4 Leiden, lat 52,10, long. 27,20

In Denmarke.

Copenhagen, lat. 56, 50, long 34, 30

In Moravia.

1 Olmues

In Scotland.

1 Saint Andrews
2 Aberdon

Of England.

In England are contained Shires	52
Bishopricks	26
Castles	186
Rivers	555
Chases	13
Forrests	68
Parkes	781
Cities	25
Parish-Churches	9725
Bridges	936

FINIS.